# The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,800—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains | 1883. Tuesday |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2932 | 500 | H. Weighell | 10th July. |
| THAMES | 4101 | 750 | W. D. Anderson | 17th „ |
| [illegible]ALWA | 2959 | 500 | A. C. Loggin | 24th „ |
| INDUS | 3162 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 31st „ |
| GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | M. de Horne | 7th Aug. |
| SIAM | 3041 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 14th „ |
| VENETIA | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 21st „ |
| PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons | 28th „ |

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail. And commencing with [illegible] of 10th July, passengers can be booked fortnightly [illegible]. The steamers marked [illegible] direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at [illegible].

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 600 | E. Stewart | 13th July. |
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | E. G. Stead | 27th „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1883.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 20th of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

| To all Ports of Italy. | | To Marseilles. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I Class .. Rs. 500 | including wines. With food. | I Class .. Rs. 520 | including wines. With food. |
| II do. .... 340 | | II do. .... 350 | |
| III do. .... 150 | | III do. .... 155 | |

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA on Wednesday .................. 1st Aug. 1883.
CHINA on Saturday ...................... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route R 95 Brighton Route R [illegible]0
„ II do. do. .. 70 do. .. [illegible]8
From Naples I do. do. .. 145 do. .. [illegible]9
„ II do. do. .. 105 do. .. [illegible]3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, May 19, 1883.

### CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th July.

She carries [illegible] Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
„ over three and under eight ¼ charge.
„ „ eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) ......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ......... 1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Names. | Tons. | H.P. nl. | Comdrs. | Sailing About 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. ARMENIA | 3,396 | 480 | G. H. Read | 31st July. |

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1883.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS COOK AND SON beg to inform passengers proceeding home by P. & O. steamers that they ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS for the journey *via* BRINDISI, VENICE or MARSEILLES, available by mail trains, and to break the journey at all places of interest *en route.* Passengers with these tickets are met on arrival at Brindisi and Venice, and assisted through the customs, free of charge. Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 3 annas) may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material in the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.

Samples and particulars upon application.

### WINCKWORTH & ELLERTON.

OFFICE—WAVERLEY HOTEL.

MR. T. W. SCOTT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT, prepares Designs and Estimates for all kinds of work. SURVEYING and ARBITRATION undertaken on moderate terms.

For further particulars, apply PERSONALLY to the OFFICE, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.

Supervision of Contractors' works undertaken on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to call the attention of the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil to the NEW STOCK that they have received by the last mail and which they wish to sell at more moderate rates than the other Milliners in the Bazaar. This New Stock is the very best and suitable for making dresses &c.; and will promptly execute the orders.

Black Silk and Satin best quality.
Ditto Colours.
Ditto Black Cashmere and Coloured.
Warm and Cotton Stuff for Dresses of different Colours.
White and Coloured Flannel.
Wedding Bonnets and Veils, &c.

G. P. LUCKMIDASS & Co., Milliners, &c.,
No. 33, Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 3, Lower Colaba.

### QUICK MARCH!

MOSQUITOES
Stop off with the left foot if you sprinkle
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE
(One teaspoonful to half-pint water)
about the Room.
ALL NOXIOUS PESTS HATE
THIS FLUID AS AN
ANGLO-INDIAN DOES THE PROCEDURE BILL.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
3, MOODY-BAY
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AND EVER USE IT

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th July, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN-[illegible]

S. S "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th July, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1883.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire.*
Sextants Adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1.4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### POLO, POLO.

| | Cash Prices. |
|---|---|
| CANES, with ashwood heads......each | Rs. 2 4 |
| CANES, with boxwood heads...... „ | 3 0 |
| BALLS ............................per doz. | 6 0 |

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### ACCURATE RAIN-GAUGES.

SPECIALLY adopted for collection of heavy downfalls of Rain, and of guaranteed accuracy, complete Rs. 10-8 cash.

Spare graduated measures, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

### TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

### GEM SPORTING KNIVES

CONTAINING one each large and small blade, saw-blade with file and screw-driver, [illegible] hook for removing stones from horses' feet, nut cracker, corkscrew, gimlet, leather borer, tweezers and pick, in strong buck-horn handles.

3 inch. 3¼ inch. 3½ inch. 3¾ inch with lancet.
Cash...Rs. 5-0. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 6-0. Rs. 7-0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

### GOLF KIT.

BALLS.
CLEEKS.
IRONS.
PLAY CLUB.
PUTTERS.
SPOONS.

*Detailed Price Lists free on Application.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending June, 1883, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 16th July to Shareholders whose names were in the Register on the 6th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

WANTED for the MADRASA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM, Bombay, two Mussulman TEACHERS, one of them a Graduate or Undergraduate, and the other Matriculated, if possible. Applications should be sent in to the Undersigned by the 15th instant.

BUDRUDIN TYABJEE,
Honorary Secretary Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay.

### KEY CHAINS.

LOST KEYS recovered by adapting EDULJEE'S REGISTERED KEY CHAIN. Price Rs. 2, including Registration.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

### J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY,

DINDIGUL, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
MANUFACTURED OF
TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY, AND COCONADA TOBACCOS.

By direct Importation,
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
(Cavite Brands),
VEVEY (Swiss) CIGARS,
AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
FOURTEEN Brands to select from.
Mild, Medium, and Full flavoured.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. SMOKING MIXTURES BIRD'S EYE, SHAG, &c., &c., manufactured daily fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *Imported* preparations, combining every *desiderata* required in TOBACCO by SMOKERS of all degrees.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

*General Price List forwarded on application.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

POSITIVELY FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 9, 10, 12, 13, 1883.
GRAND DRAWING-ROOM PERFORMANCES
of the world-renowned
LYNCH FAMILY, BELLRINGERS, INSTRUMENTALISTS AND VOCALISTS,
(ORGANIZED 1867)
Now on their grand tour round the world.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW.
NEW SELECTIONS ON THE SILVER BELLS.
FIRST TIME OF THE "CLOCK BELLS."
FIRST TIME OF THE "MUSICAL GLASSES."
NEW CHARACTERISTICS, IMPERSONATIONS.
NEW COMIC SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
The whole concluding with
FIVE SHILLINGS A WEEK.

TICKETS.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Boxes | 12 | 0 |
| Stalls | 3 | 0 |
| Second | 2 | 0 |
| Pit | 1 | 0 |
| Back | 0 | 8 |

BOX PLAN AND TICKETS AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LD.

HARRY LYNCH, Manager.
ROBERT LYNCH, Stage Manager.

NOTICE.

ADMITTED CLAIMS against the undermentioned ESTATES WILL BE PAID at the ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, High Court, on any WEDNESDAY during office hours.

| | Dividend at |
|---|---|
| Estate Lieut.-Colonel P. J. F. HENSLOWE | 33·30 per cent. |
| „ Surgeon A. R. CAMPBELL | 8·61 „ |
| „ ROBERT BRUNTON | 34·73 „ |
| „ Lieutenant-Colonel G. U. KNOX | 10·31 „ |

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

LIST OF ESTATES of which LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN GRANTED to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

FREDERICK JONES, late Carriage Examiner, Neemuch.
W. KERSHAW, late Fireman, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
F. P. CLAPHAM, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway.
CHARLES SHAW, late District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
HANNA GREENWALDS, late of Cammateepoora, Bombay.
NEIL FERDINAND PETERSEN, late in the employ of Messrs. Watson & Co., of Bombay.
LORNE MACDONALD, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps.
GEORGE RICHARD WESTMACOTT, late Colonel Commandant, 2nd Cavalry Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.
JAMES KETCHER, late a Major in H. M.'s Indian Army.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 7th July, 1883.

### ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.
Bird o' Freedom.
Broad Arrow.
Daily Irish Times.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Home News.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Police News.
Judy.
Lancet.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Life.
Overland Mail.
Pall Mall.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
Turf, Field, and Farm.
Vanity Fair.
Whitehall Review.
World.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. Poona: East-street.

WILL ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL,
ACROSS CHRYSE,
FROM CANTON TO MANDALAY;
BY
A. R. COLQUHOUN,
Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works.
2 Maps and 300 Illustrations,
2 Vols.
PRICE, Rs. 26-4; FREE BY POST, Rs. 28-0.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

COOPER AND COMPAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is a follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s MACHINES are the simplest, latest improved, the cheapest, the most durable, and the convenient sewing machines in the world for families, seamstresses, milliners, shoe and harness-makers, etc., etc. For cash or on hire. 10 per cent. discount for cash. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CLERK WANTED, for one month. Apply personally.—KEMP & Co., Limited.

ROMFORD BITTER ALE, in cases of 3 doz. quarts, at Rs. 15 per case.—Messrs. VOLKART BROS., Rampart-row.

TO BE LET, part of a furnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, with stabling, cook-room, &c. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co.

WANTED, a DRAFTSMAN, salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, Limited, Dinapur.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of DANISH BUTTER, FANCY LAMPS of various kinds, INVALID'S BRANDY, PETIT MEDOC, ST. JULIEN (Claret), GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, at BARTON & Co.

FOR SALE, one HYDRAULIC PRESS with 8" ram and set of pumps, complete. Will press Yarn and Cloth Bales. Can be seen in working order at the Victoria Manufacturing Co.'s Mills, at Gamdevi. Apply to C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

FOR SALE, the property of an Officer leaving India. Very handsome high caste grey Arab GALLOWAY, 6 years, believed sound, has been regularly driven by a lady the last year, quiet in saddle, no vice and good paces, and snaffle mouth. Price Rs. [illegible] Black C. B. GALLOWAY, rising 5 years, [illegible] very fast in harness and saddle, no vice, goes in snaffle. Price Rs. 275. Apply "Z." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be CLOSED for a fortnight from 2nd July, 1883, for repairs.

FOR SALE, an English-built Stanhope PHAETON, as good as new. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

MILLER and RICHARDS' PRINTING PRESSES and TYPES, &c., kept in stock FOR SALE at EWING and Co.'s, Sole Agents, Calcutta.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

COMFORTABLE Boarding and Lodging for Families. Also Breakfast, Tiffin, and Dinners at any time. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. Hollich, No. 42, Meadow-street, Fort.

MR. B. A. DE NORONHA, near Gloria Church, Mazagon, has returned to Bombay and will give Music lessons on Piano, Harmonium and Violin.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed-room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

P. RATANJEE, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his SILVER HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER WATCH with gold crown for gentlemen, a very reliable watch suitable for India. Price Rs. 40, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

## SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 16 packets including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Portulaca.
Balsam.
Stocks.
Marigold.
Antirrhinum.
Convolvulus.
Candytuft.
Aster.
Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Nemophila.
Balsam.
Zinnia.
Poppy.
Sweet William.
Convolvulus.
Candytuft.
Aster.
Phlox.
Dianthus.
Larkspur.
Stock.
Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.
Beet.
Brocoli.
Cabbage.
Cucumber.
Celery.
Cauliflower.
Cress.
Carrot.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsley.
Peas.
Radish.
Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing [illegible] packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.
Beet.
Borecole.
Brocoli.
Cabbage.
Cress.
Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cucumber.
[illegible]
Leek. Onion.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Parsley.
Radish.
Spinach.
Turnip.
V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA,
AGENTS
FOR THE PRINCIPAL GROWERS IN EUROPE AND THE BEST SCOTTISH DISTILLERIES.

The Bombay Stocks comprise every variety of the following Wines:—

BORDEAUX—RED.
BORDEAUX—WHITE.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
INVALIDS' PORT.
PURE SHERRY.
GENUINE COGNAC.
SUPERIOR WHISKY.
BURGUNDY—RED.
BURGUNDY—WHITE.
SPARKLING AND WINES.
STILL GERMAN WINE
LIQUEURS, BITTERS, &c., &c.

THE ABOVE AT ALL PRICES CONSISTENT WITH GENUINE QUALITY.
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION. WRITE FOR WINE LISTS.
Contracts for direct shipments entered into at home quotations.

ADDRESS:—OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

### CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy, precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches.

They are in stock—

In white metal cases ........................ Rs. 70
„ Sterling silver cases ................. „ 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

### SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Camel-hair Pencils.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
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THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

### FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickaleecondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Burhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

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THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

## C. MARCKS & CO.,

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. | JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS. | 1, East-street, POONA.

THE INDIAN WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY
AND FINE MECHANICAL WORKS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to announce to the PUBLIC OF INDIA that they have got out from Europe a complete set of Machinery for making ALL the different parts of WATCHES, CLOCKS, TOWER-CLOCKS, ELECTRIC MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL BOXES, MECHANICAL TOYS, &c., &c., &c.

Under the immediate supervision of a very skilful Mechanical Engineer of this Special Department we are now prepared to execute orders for every class of Fine Machinery and also to undertake the thorough and complete REPAIR of all kinds of Scientific, Nautical, and other Mechanical Instruments also of Revolvers, Guns, Rifles and all the smaller parts of Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

NATIVE PRINCES, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND MANAGERS OF COMPANIES, are respectfully invited to test the quality of our work and compare it and the cost, with work done in Europe.

OWNERS, AGENTS AND CAPTAINS OF STEAMERS AND SHIPS have now the opportunity of having their Chronometers, Compasses, Sextants, and every description of Nautical Instrument put into PERFECT ORDER AND MADE AS GOOD AS NEW.

This long-felt want we have had in contemplation for several years, and now that we are about to establish a large MANUFACTORY of this description IN INDIA, we trust our numerous friends and constituents will extend to us the same good-will as heretofore.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. | Sole Agents in the Presidency for Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos and for Dr. Minists celebrated Brazillian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses. | 1, East-street, POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, Ld.

*To be incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, whereby each Shareholder's liability is limited to the amount of his Shares.*

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000
IN 3,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment, Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 on allotment, and the remainder by Calls of Rs. 25 each, at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.
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KHIMJEE JEEWA, Esq.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, Esq.
H. S. BEDFORD, Esq., Managing Director.
CONSULTING ENGINEER:
A. W. FORDE, Esq., M. I. C. E.,
Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Municipality.
SECRETARY PRO TEM.:
G. OPITZ, Esq.
BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED end of July. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from MESSRS. CHALK & WALKER, or from MR. H. S. BEDFORD, C. E., 29, Church-gate-street.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned materials for the Berar Police. Rates must include packing charges and cost of carriage to the Amraoti Station of the G. I. P. Railway. Tenders should be accompanied by samples not less than 1 foot square, and should state the breadth of the piece, whether the material is of Indian or English manufacture, and within what time after receipt of order the material would be delivered:—

10,000 yards of dark blue Drill.
1,000 yards of Turkey Red (Madras).
200 yards of Coarse Red Broad-cloth.

C. T. LANE, Major,
Inspector-General of Police, H. A. D.
Dated Amraoti, 6th July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that in consequence of DAMAGE BY FLOODS between 296 and 298 miles on the Jabalpur Line, GOODS TRAFFIC can be BOOKED ONLY to BURHANPUR on one side and NIMBORA on the other side, until further notice.

2. Passengers and Luggage will be booked through as usual, but in consequence of two miles of the Line being impassable for trains, all Passengers will be transferred from train to train on each side of the break and conveyed, as far as practicable, by lorries over the intervening space.

3. Parcels exceeding one Bengal maund, or eighty-two pounds, will not, until further notice, be booked beyond Burhanpur on one side and Nimbora on the other.

4. Horses and carriages cannot be booked beyond the points abovenamed from either direction until further notice.

5. Due notice will be given when through booking of goods traffic and horses and carriages can be resumed.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the seventh of July, 1883.

### RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.

The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNSOLICITED SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE.

"The flea season has commenced in earnest, and I find your *Caucasian Insect Powder* the only thing that makes life worth living for man and beast. ——'s powder (a well-known English patent) cannot be mentioned in the same week with yours. As an experiment I caught half-a-dozen full-grown well-fed fleas, and shut them up for a few hours in a tin of——'s powder. They were stupified, but by no means killed. *With yours it is a case of sudden death.*

"(Signed.) C. F. G. L."

Tins—12 as., Re. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP and CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### KEMP'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

| | | per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| SCOTCH | THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess | Rs. 24 |
| IRISH | THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft | Rs. 26 |
| | THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four-star. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful | Rs. 24 |

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the Million."

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HYDERABAD RACES
1883.

THE PROSPECTUS is now ready and can be had on application to the Undersigned.

M. H. WILKINSON,
Honorary Secretary.
May 30, 1883.

TO MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a young gentleman of respectability an appointment as a CLERK or ACCOUNTANT in a Mercantile or Tradeshouse in Bombay. Has had considerable experience in correspondence and accounts, writes a neat hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful.

Can do all the different kinds of business done in a Printing Office as well.

Any salary above Rs. 50 will be accepted, subject to two months' notice, from employers. First-class testimonials. Apply to "THE MANAGER,"

ADVERTISER PRESS COMPANY,
SERAMPORE, (BENGAL.)

## NOTICES.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, 15, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, instant, at 1 p.m.

By the Order of the Board,
R. W. CRICK, Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 6th July, 1883.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. | | | per kegs. |
| Do. | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FO | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | | cases of 25 lbs. | per doz. lbl. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| lb. tins | F | do. | do. |
| Do. | FF | do. | do. |
| Do. | FFF | do. | do. |
| Do. | A W/I American | do. | do. |
| Do. | U S Rine | do. | do. |
| Do. | No. 6 Cannister | do. | per case. |

[illegible]OOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo Street, May 12, 18[illegible].

### SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves. Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves. Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs. 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case, Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

WITH the exception of a rise of ¼ in French Rentes, there is no change whatever in Stock Exchange securities.

In the General Produce markets, Linseed and Wheat are both dull. No. 1 Soft White, cost freight and insurance to Liverpool *via* Canal, 8s. 4d. per cental. Rapeseed is unchanged. At the auction sales, Sheep Skins closed with a fair demand for common qualities.

The Manchester market is quiet. The following are the shipments of plain Cottons to India for the month of June :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | 29,600,000 yards. |
| Calcutta | 74,500,000 " |
| Madras | 7,900,000 " |

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed quiet ; Surats steady ; arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were Surats. Americans are 1-16d. lower. In New York, Middling Uplands have been sold at 10¼ cents., and "futures" for the month of October at 9·80 cents.

On Saturday the Liverpool market closed dull for Americans ; Surats steady ; arrivals easier. Sales 3,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. No change in prices. In New York, Middling Uplands have fallen to 10⅛ cents. "Futures," however, are two points up, 10·82 being the closing price.

The American crop figures give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 12,000 | 8,400 | 19,100 |
| " Exports to U. K. | 9,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| " " to Continent | 4,000 | 19,000 | 10,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 5,888,000 | 4,608,400 | 5,651,900 |
| " Exports to U.K. " | 2,825,000 | 2,207,000 | 2,607,000 |
| " " to Cont. " | 1,728,000 | 1,207,000 | 1,698,000 |
| " Stock in the ports | 387,000 | 280,000 | 342,000 |
| Saturday's receipts | 2,000 | 1,200 | 3,000 |

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with two previous years :—

| | 1883. | 1882. | 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,390,000 | 2,050,000 | 2,270,000 |
| " " Surats | 608,000 | 836,000 | 527,000 |

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,000,000 | 842,000 | 838,000 |
| " London | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| American afloat | 50,000 | 70,000 | 90,000 |
| East Indian " | 153,000 | 220,000 | 108,000 |
| | 1,280,000 | 1,196,000 | 1,080,000 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 5½d. | 6 15-16d. | 6 5-16d. |
| " Fair Dhollera | 3 13-16d. | 4 9-16d. | 4⅛d. |
| Difference | 1 11-16d. | 2⅜d. | 2 3-16d. |

EXCHANGE opened quiet, and the business reported has been on a restricted scale—a frequent occurrence on Saturdays during the monsoon season. From Calcutta we learn that Telegraphic Transfer has been done at 1s. 7 13-32d., and six months' sight Credits at 1s. 7 31-32d., or rather lower than the quotations of yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | | 1s. 7 15-32 to 1s. 7½d. |
| Do. Telegraphic Transfer | | | 1s. 7 13-32d. |
| Do three months' sight | | | 1s. 7⅝. |
| Credits, | do. | do. | 1s. 7¾. |
| Francs, | do. | do. | Fcs...2·08½ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak. Four per cents., Rs. 99 7-16 ; Fours-and-a-half per cents., Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Some Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 780. Port Cannings have receded to Rs. 340. In Press Companies, New Indians and Bombay Cottons have declined to Rs. 227½ and Rs. 815, respectively. Albert Press shares, on the other hand, have advanced to Rs. 1,100. In Mill shares business has been done in Alliances at Rs. 930 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 595, Empress at Rs. 865 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,212½ ; Orientals at Rs. 772½ ; and Victorias at Rs. 890. In Miscellaneous stocks some Kemp and Company's shares were sold at Rs. 263 per share.

COTTON remains lifeless, and there is no inquiry for export. The shipments now going forward are mainly on native account. We quote :—

| | | Per candy. |
|---|---|---|
| Machine-ginned Broach, | | Rs. 180 |
| Oomrawuttee, | Fine | " 170 |
| Do. | F. G. | " 164 |
| Do. | Good | " 158 |
| Do. | F. G. F. | " 153 |
| Dhollera, | Fine | " 171 |
| Do. | F. G. | " 165 |
| Do. | Good | " 158-150 |
| Do. | F. G. F. | " 153 |
| Bengal | Good | " 134 |
| Westerns | Good | " 168 |
| Do. | F. G. F. | " 153 |
| Dharwar Sawginned, Good | | " 164 |
| Compta | | " 140 |

LINSEED is rather more enquired for, but there is no change in prices.

RAPESEED quiet and unaltered. Guzerat Rs. 7 ; Cawnpore Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

WHEAT is quiet but steady with moderate demand at former prices.

FREIGHTS are dull and lower, Liverpool *via* Canal 18s. 9d. to 20s. for Wheat Measurement about 23s. 9d. For the Continental ports rates are irregular and to some extent nominal. London *via* Cape, 27s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are dull and devoid of animation, and prices are, if anything, a shade weaker.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sussex, 1,842 tons, Captain R. Robinson, sailed on the 7th inst. for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Chollerton, 1,731 tons, Captain J. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from London 7th May, with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed on the 7th inst. for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 7 deck passengers.

THE steamer Swordsman, 720 tons, Captain A. Relke, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Zanzibar, 25th June with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Kurrachee, 5th July with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hilda, 1,135 tons, Captain B. Peterson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant, from Burrow 4th June, via Malta and Port Said, with a cargo of steel rails. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

## ARRIVALS.

| July | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Hilda (s) | Peterson | Burrow, June 4. |
| | Swordsman (s) | Relke | Zanzibar, June 25. |
| | Euphrates (s) | Mitchell | Kurrachee, July 5. |
| | Chollerton | Clark | London, May 7. |

## DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Sunrise | Williams | New York. |
| | Atlantic (s) | Sledge | Mauritius. |
| | Briscoe (s) | Scott | Port Said. |
| | Calder (s) | Raffin | Persian Gulf. |
| | Sussex (s) | Robinson | Antwerp. |

The following vessel began to load on Saturday last :—Steamer Swordsman, for Calcutta.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Japan (s) | Gardner | Hongkong, June 14. |
| | Lennox (s) | Scott | Hongkong, June 14. |
| | Prince Charlie | Jones | Mauritius, May 28. |
| 3 | City of Calcutta (s) | McNeil | Liverpool, June 2. |
| | K. of St. Michael | Johnston | Liverpool, March 31. |
| | Bengal | Irving | Liverpool, April 6. |
| | Prince Umberto | Baillie | Rio Janeiro, April 6. |
| | Patrie | Petit | Pondicherry, June 22. |
| 4 | Ganges (s) | Eratt | Cardiff, May 9. |
| | Culna (s) | Sanders | Bombay, June 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Steamer Mira. Ship Berengaria. Barques Ethel and Dalswinton, and a Brig (showed W. P. D. S.)

July 3.—Steamers Cormorant, Clan Ogilvie and Nyanza.

July 4.—Steamers Sir Garnet Wolseley and Curlew. Ship Melanhope and a ship (showed Q. D. K. T.)

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Cormorant (s) | Calcutta. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | Clan Mackenzie (s) | Calcutta. |
| 6 | City of London (s). | Calcutta. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castle Eden s—1 case medicine Rogers and Co.

Merton Hall s—29 cases wine, the Bombay Club, 8 cases burgundy 78 hogsheads claret, the Byculla Club.

California s—10 cases whiskey, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Werneth Hall s—1 hogshead portwine, P. Nusserwanjee.

### FROM LONDON.

Guy Mannering s—3 cases french polish, Abdool Cadur Abdoolhoosen.

Surat s—12 cases florida water, Volkart Brothers.

Hughenden s—5 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Canara s—9 cases brandy and 4 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Mirzapore s—1 hogshead brandy D. Nusserwanjee.

### FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—2 cases medicine, Surufally Heptoola.

### FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—20 cases beer, J. Neuberg.

Malwa s—20 cases lithographic stones, Eduljee Burjorjee and Co. ; 3 cases needles M. Mondolfo and Co.

### FROM VENICE.

Malwa s—35 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Dawur and son.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—24 bales cotton, Soonderdas Morarjee ; 6 bales cotton, Jumnadas Vussonjee ; 100 bales cotton, Punett and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 20 bales wool, Esmal Goolmahomed ; 3 bales wool, Kika Khooshal ; 2,001 cwt. linseed, Wm. Bell and Co ; 63 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas.

### FOR LONDON.

Florida s—6 barrels chutney and 9 cases oilmanstores, M. M. Poonjiaji ; 6¼ cwts. fishmaws and 7 cwts. drugs, Jan Mahomed Assur ; 85 cwts. deo horns, Bhimji Sajim ; 300 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 16 bales hides and skins, Esmal Peerdina ; 6 bales hides, S. Mahomedbhoy.

### FOR HAVRE.

Recta s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Fern Holme s—9,900 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

### FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—220 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,208 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

### FOR HULL.

Madagascar s—11,001 cwts linseed, 4,200 cwts rapeseed, and 20,036 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat and 1,999½ cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

### FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s—7½ cwts dry ginger and 1½ cwts nux vomica, H. S. Misree ; 337 cwts. coffee and 22 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Menai—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Sussex s—1,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

Surrey s—3,014½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

### FOR PORT SAID.

Adirondack s—2,100 cwts linseed and 9,000 cwts poppyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinth s—1,000 cwts mowra seed, Punnett and Co ; 1,422 cwts mowra flowers and 5,970 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 5,007 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Tynemouth s—3,999 cwts ground nuts ; 1,999½ cwts linseed and 20,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

448—Jefferson B. and D.—Tricumjee Vellji and another vs. Thackersey Jaitha and others—J. C. Cama, Macfarlane and E. and R. M. Sayani—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

For form of decree (at 10-45 a. m.)

211-78—Macfarlane and E.—Haji Jakaria Haji Joonus vs. Haji Cassum Haji Abdool Succoor and another—Skipsey and W., and Prescot and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

214-82—Macfarlane and E.—Fakerchund Motichund vs. Motichund Hurruckchund.—Craigie, L. and O.

340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs. Serang Ahmedjee Issaji and another.—Macfarlane and E.

116-82—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee and another vs. Hajee Mahomed Hussen.—Hore, C., and B.

461-75—Jefferson B. and D. (for pauper).—Chundeebai vs. Jamiatram Toolsaram and another.—Macfarlane and E.

275-82—J. C. Cama—Rose de Souza vs. S. J. Pais.—Payne and G.

284-82—Balkrishna and B.—Kavasji Mernosji vs. Khursedji Pestonji Colah—Pestonji K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 9th July, which either party had informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order when required by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

168-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhika Mohunlal and another vs. Nanabhai Wishwanath and others.—H. Bicknell.

[illegible]—Tyabji and [illegible]—Ruckminibai vs. Nurrotumdas Cursondas.

171-83—Mulji B. B.—Bhugwandas Cursondas vs. Trika Deva—In person.

172-83—Hore, C. and B.—[illegible] Ga vs. J. M. de Ga and others.—Craigie, L. and O.

173-83—R. M. Sayani—Haji Abdool Latiff Bhalledina and others vs. Jamsetji Dossabhoy Setna—Macfarlane and E.

174-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ishwerlal Gochavram vs. J. B. de Sa—Tobin and R.

175-83—Balkrishna and B.—Gopalji Purshotum and others vs. Bhanji Toolsidas and another.

176-83—Shapurji and T.—Shri Shamsingji Soorsungji vs. Joosub Haji Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and E.

177-82—Shapurji and T.—Cassidas Rajaram and another vs. Motichund Purbhoodas and another—Payne and G.

179-83—Bomonji and H.—Damodher Ramchunderji vs. Shewshunker Ramchunderji.—Crawford and B.

181-83—Ardesir and H.—Haji Mahomed Haji Jewa and others—In person, defended.

Long Causes.

397-81—Tyabjee and D.—Kanoobai vs Punalal Punumchund and another—Macfarlane and E., and Skipsey and W.—Part heard.

223-82—Tyabjee and D.—Ardesir Jehangir Framjee vs Heerabai and others—H. Bicknell.

310-82—M. H. Khan—Haridass Odhowjee vs Sakobai—In person.

276-82—Macfarlane and E.—The Hon'ble the Advocate General vs. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna and others.—Mulji and B. and in person.

154-81—Payne and G.—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others vs. Halimabai and another.—Macfarlane and E.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 7.

Kemball, Lieut. 17th N. I., privilege leave from Sachin.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Noel, Capt. Rifle Brigade, duty to Poona.

Barren, Surgn., 25th N. L. I., leave to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 9.

There will be drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next the 11th instant at 9 p.m. All members are requested to attend. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, July 6.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regt. a candidate for the S. C. to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation. Dated, 2nd July 1883.

29th Regt. N. I.—L. H. Vidale, S. C. Offg. Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

Under Instruction from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated [illegible] F. J. de Lisle, [illegible] Battery, 1st Bgde. London Div. R. A. has been appointed to No. 9 (Mountain) Batty. 1st Bgde. Cinque Ports Div.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Royal Artillery Capt. H. H. Pingree, (F. Batty. 2nd Bgde.) from 9th July to 9th Oct. to Panch Mari, on private affairs.

East Yorkshire Regt. 2nd Batn. Lieut. H. St. F. Wood to remain at Bombay in extension, from 7th June on private affairs.

The following order is confirmed.—Quetta Dist. Order dated 23rd Feb. authorizing the Comsy. of Ordnance, on the recommendation of the Principal Medical officer to despatch Conductor W. Norway, Ordnance Dept. to India for change of air.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 27.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut. A. W. G. L. Cole, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut. F. Morris, resigned, dated 14th June 1883.

3rd N. I.—Lieut. L. C. H. Stainforth, South Wales' Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, dated 15th June 1883.

5th N. I.—Lieut. W. P. Anderson, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the Bengal S. C. to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, dated 16th June 1883.

38th N. I.—Lieut. E. Grey, Suffolk Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, dated 21st June 1883.

Royal (Madras) Artillery.—Subject to the approval of H. M., Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) Henry Follett Pritchard is permitted to retire from the service on the pension to which he is entitled, from 21st June.

Capt. G. W. R. Fulton, R. A., is, directed to proceed from Meean Meer to England, and join No. 2 Battery 1st Bgde. Northern Div., into which he has been promoted.

Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Capt. A. H. N. U. Champion, Leinster Regt., recently promoted from the Border regiment, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battn. of the former regiment, to which he has been posted.

Lieut. F. J. DeLisle, R. A. is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Khandalla, and join No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Bgde. Cinque Ports Div. to which he has been appointed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Somersetshire Light Infy.—Lieut. A. B. pritchard, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 39th N. I.) to Naini Tal, on medical certificate, from 8th March to 4th Aug.

South Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. F. G. Pollock, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry,) to Pachmari, from 6th April to 9th Aug. on private affairs.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### EUROPE.

DEATH.

TENNENT—July 7, in London, W. M. Tennent, of Bombay. (By telegraph.)

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—July 7, in Bombay, Thomas Graham, Superintendent, Type Foundry, Bombay Education Society's Press, aged 67 years, 8 months, and 24 days. Deeply regretted.

REID—July 5, at Agra, Percy Frith Reid, of the 11th (Devonshire) Regiment, and serving with 14th Sikhs, youngest son of the late Lestock R. Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"INQUIRER" should have authenticated his letter.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

THE Government of Bombay has issued a remarkable Resolution in reference to the Rutnagherry shooting case. The document deals, with great outspokenness and considerable severity, with the sins of omission and commission of its own subordinates, while carefully abstaining from expressing even surprise at the action of the two judges of the High Court, who implied approval of much which His Excellency-in-Council regards as meriting the gravest censure. No complaint is made even of the neglect of the learned judges to record a judgment giving an explanation of their reasons for rejecting an application made by the Government, acting, after mature deliberation, on the advice of their law-officers. The fact is mentioned, and is allowed—perhaps somewhat maliciously—to speak for itself. So far is this studied politeness towards the "highest judicial authority" carried, that the fact that the Court did not appreciate "the claims of the public to have the case properly tried, even admitting that the evidence substantiated no more than the reckless injury of a person, by means of a gun loaded with shot," is civilly set down as the fault of the Government pleader, who did not press the fact sufficiently upon the attention of their lordships. The judges have no reason to complain of any want of consideration for their feelings, but when they read the case as set forth, in so far as it affects the subordinates of Government, they will probably share the wonder so generally felt how they ever came to think that "there was no irregularity, grave or otherwise," on the part of anybody, and that the magistrate would have done extremely wrong if he had not allowed the case to be compounded. Whatever may be the view of the matter which their lordships upon reflection may take, there can be no doubt that the studied reticence observed by the Bombay Government in regard to the action of the High Court gives by contrast greater emphasis and significance to the heavy censure dealt out to the officials on the spot who were responsible in the first instance for the serious miscarriage of justice which has unquestionably taken place.

The details which are now given for the first time to the public, show that Mr. Goldsmid, the Police Superintendent, shared with Mr. Wilson, the District Magistrate of Rutnagherry, the displeasure of the Government for the miscarriage in question. But as it was determined to bring the case before the High Court to obtain the reversal of the magistrate's order permitting the compromise, the Government reserved the expression of opinion until the result of the application was seen. The Government desired that the question should be considered whether the evidence would support a charge of attempt to murder. If it were a case of attempted murder the magistrate would have no power to exercise his discretion in permitting a composition. But if the case were not one of attempted murder, it was at least a case of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and the circumstances were such that, in the opinion of the Government, the magistrate was not justified in exercising his discretion as he had done, and they therefore considered that the High Court should be moved to call for the record. With regard to the true character of the offence committed, the Resolution very plainly intimates that in the opinion of the Government, there were ample grounds for placing the accused upon his trial on the graver charge :—"As the sahib in which Mr. Hewett was thrown to the ground originated with himself, for he first peevishly scolded the peon on a private matter, and then on the peon's muttering, called him a 'soor,' and on his continuing to mutter followed him outside the tent and gave him what in the evidence is called 'a shove,' and as the gun was not snatched up hastily by Mr. Hewett in the first anger caused by his being thrown to the ground, and sat upon by the peon, but was fetched from a box in his tent, and probably loaded, and then carried in pursuit of the peon for a distance of between a quarter and half a mile before the shot was fired, and as the distance, 25 yards, at which it was fired resulted apparently from chance and not from choice, and the peon was probably nearer when the previous mis-fire took place, it was the duty of the magistrate to leave the final characterisation of the offence, and the permission for its composition, to higher authority by committing the case to the Sessions Court." The facts thus succinctly set forth do unquestionably show at least a *primâ facie* case of attempt to murder. The presumption that the crime was contemplated might of course have been rebutted, and the accused acquitted. But that there ought to have been a trial on that charge can scarcely admit of a doubt. Still it was possible that the Court might hold that the offence was only one of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. The Government considered that in that case the act was one which could not be properly compounded:—"Such an act as deliberately firing a charge of shot at a person was one of extreme gravity, and all persons who might hereafter be exposed to the anger of Mr. Hewett or other persons equally unable to control themselves, were entitled to be protected from their intemperate acts by such warning as would result from his public trial and suitable punishment." The view propounded on the Bench, that if the case had not been compounded the injured peon "would not be in so good a position as he is now," does not commend itself to His Excellency-in-Council as satisfactory or conclusive. The Resolution disposes of this singular judicial opinion with an unanswerable reference to the paramount claims of the public for protection against such acts as that in which the accused had permitted himself to indulge. "The fact that it suited the person now injured to drop the prosecution in consideration of what to him was a very large sum of money, appeared to Government to have no force whatever against the claims of the public in the matter ; and the argument that the interests of the injured person deserved to be considered is worthless, because the money forthcoming for the composition of the offence from which he suffered would have been equally forthcoming, and equally available, for his compensation if the offender had been tried, and sentenced in whole or in part to a fine of similar amount." With the object doubtless of avoiding even the appearance of casting a slur upon the High Court, the Resolution adds to these words the expression of an opinion, to which we have already referred, that the claims of the public to have the case properly tried even if the offence did not constitute an attempt to murder was not "properly represented" by the Government Pleader. But even such an omission on the part of the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik cannot be held to account for or excuse the refusal of the High Court to send for the records and inquire whether on a view of the whole of the facts the magistrate had exercised a sound discretion in allowing the matter to be hushed up. The facts we have recapitulated were placed before the court, and yet the appeal preferred on behalf of the Government was simply pooh-poohed, and the magistrate was declared in an off-hand way to have exercised his discretion not only legally, but rightly and judiciously.

The Resolution states that there were circumstances not within the cognisance of the two judges of the High Court, but which were known to the District Magistrate, and ought to have deterred him from sanctioning a composition of the offence. He had, it appears, strong grounds for believing that the barrel of the gun which missed fire had been loaded with a bullet, and there was some ground for believing that legal evidence of homicidal intention might by further inquiry have been obtained. What the additional further evidence on this point was the Resolution does not state. But we are informed that "the magistrate was aware, though improperly omitting to report the circumstance to Government, that Mr. Hewett on a previous occasion, *i. e.*, in June, 1882, had been convicted of assault upon a native, and fined Rs. 50." The omission to obtain the evidence of the Civil Surgeon as to the injuries to the peon is also noted ; and then Mr. Wilson is informed that, for all these reasons, the Governor-in-Council "is extremely dissatisfied with his treatment of the case." The Police Superintendent is censured for certain omissions for which it would be difficult to account, except on the theory that the gravity of the case was not realized either by himself or Mr. Wilson at the time. In the first place, he did not arrest Mr. Hewett :—"Though at the time thoroughly convinced, as he reported to the Commissioner, that Mr. Hewett had loaded one barrel with a bullet, he omitted to arrest him and took instead his recognizances to appear when required before the magistrate. The offence, as it then appeared to Mr. Goldsmid, was a non-bailable offence, and as its commission by Mr. Hewett was open to no doubt, Mr. Goldsmid was bound by law to arrest him, and had no discretion in regard to securing his appearance in any other manner. The arrest might easily have been arranged with every consideration for the state of Mr. Hewett's health, which induced Mr. Goldsmid to relax the requirements of the law in his favour." The omission to see whether the undischarged barrel of the gun contained a bullet, as there was some reason to believe, is also animadverted on :—"Though convinced that one barrel then contained a bullet, he abstained from sounding it with a ramrod, and this would have been right if he had also taken effectual steps to prevent the gun from being touched by any one else. Instead of this, the gun was made over to the police patel of the village, between whom and the chief constable it was handed about before it was eventually produced in Court for examination by the magistrate." Having expressed with unusual absence of circumlocution the displeasure of Government in regard to the manner in which the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, and finally the Government pleader discharged the duties which respectively fell to them in the case, Mr. Hewett's misconduct is stigmatised in very strong language. His "reckless and outrageous violence" is declared to be inexcusable in a man of any education and social standing, and it is stated to be a matter of deep regret to Government that such behaviour should have proceeded from one of their own officers. The personal conflict "which was provoked by the vile epithet which he applied to one of his official servants cannot be accepted as any excuse for his desperate, but deliberate, act." And at this point we come to a sentence which may possibly be read as a veiled rebuke to the High Court. "Although, therefore, the highest judicial authority has found no reason to question the legal discretion of the magistrate who permitted this act to be compounded, the Governor-in-Council will not permit a person who has shown himself to be capable of such conduct to be retained in Her Majesty's service, or to re-enter it in any capacity subordinate to his Government." Whether this official pronouncement leave the High Court unscathed or not, there can be no doubt that it strikes Mr. Hewett very heavily. The punishment meted out to him by administrative act is signal and exemplary. It is quite possible that he might have fared better but for the mistaken kindness of those who endeavoured to save him from the risks and vexations of a trial in which all the circumstances would have been fully sifted. However this may be, the case as it stands has its lessons. The Bombay Government have made it clear that not even the humblest peon can be jeopardised in life or limb with impunity. No one supposes that it is a common occurrence for Europeans to assault, much less to fire upon and wound, native subordinates. But it would be a public scandal if, when cases like that at Rutnagherry do unfortunately occur, they should be hushed up or "settled" with the concurrence of the authorities. That would be a premium on criminal recklessness which could not fail to have deplorable results. Those who would take advantage of a laxity which would secure virtual impunity to the free indulgence of a lawless spirit, are not the prudent, the thoughtful, the considerate. The headstrong and the unreflecting, if not kept under a wholesome restraint by the courts of law, or in their default by Government and public opinion, would end by compromising the majority, whose regard for the rights of the weak it is their habit to laugh at as mere sentiment and want of proper spirit. For one foolish individual who piques himself on his want of dignity and self-control as a proof of manliness and power of self-assertion—the only one he has to show as a rule—there are hundreds who would not dream of resorting to violence in dealing with their native servants. But it is the rare exceptions that attract attention, and serve as the pretext for denunciations which include in their scope the whole body of Anglo-Indians. Had such a case as that of which it may be hoped we have now heard the last, been left as the High Court left it, the sweeping but unjust imputations too frequently indulged in would have received a specious justification. The Resolution of the Bombay Government will convey sufficient warning to those who may be tempted to imagine that grave offences against the personal safety of dependents may be committed with impunity ; it will silence those who would have made capital of the fact that a man might be fired at and wounded for a sum of two hundred rupees, paid down. No one but a fool would care as things stand to run the risks which it is now made clear to every one that Mr. Hewett ran when he fired at his peon. The risks did not really seem so very formidable when the application of the Government to the High Court was dismissed, almost with contumely.

OUR contemporary's leader of Friday, in which he advocates the handing over of Aden to Madras and the garrisoning of Quetta from the three Presidencies, is not likely to be appreciated by the majority of officers in the Bombay Army. If Aden were handed over to the sister Presidency, a brigade command which involves interesting political duties and a proportionate increase of pay, would be lost to the officers of the Bombay Army, who have not so very many good appointments to look forward to. A Brigade Major-ship, the appointment of Commissary of Ordnance, and a Commissariat appointment, would all be lost to the Bombay Army, not to mention the command of the Aden troop. Aden is undoubtedly a most important command, and no lover of the Bombay Army can wish to see it handed over to any other Presidency. As regards Quetta being garrisoned from the three Presidencies, we may be quite sure that if this plan were adopted, all the appointments in connection with the command, from that of the Brigadier downwards, would be filled before very long by Bengal officers. The sepoys may dislike the Quetta district now, but the time is not far distant when it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular stations in the Presidency, if not for native soldiers, certainly for Europeans. Day by day improvements are being carried out in this our frontier station. Vast stores of wood have been discovered, not fifty miles from Quetta, and in a few years men will be able to live as cheaply there as elsewhere. The stations in the command, however, can never be quite so pleasant as Quetta itself, but they will doubtless be improved, and we anticipate that in a comparatively short time European and native regiments will take their families to Quetta, as they do to Aden and other far outlying stations. The arguments put forth for handing over Aden, and having the Quetta command garrisoned from the three armies, are the few troops we have for duty in the Presidency compared to what we had some years ago, before the occupation of Quetta, and the reduction of the Army last year. But our contemporary also touches on the point which we dilated on at length some few days ago, viz., the possibility of reducing or abolishing many of the little stations garrisoned by a regiment or even a wing only. This is doubtless the best remedy for the loss of the eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry from the Presidency (those reduced and those in the Quetta command), and one which we trust may commend itself to the authorities. The fact of there being only one station in the Bombay Presidency where there are sufficient men to render field manœuvres in the least instructive is, to say the least of it, a very serious military question. If every regiment in the Bombay Army had its turn of two years at Poona, they would only get two years there out of every sixteen, that is, one-eighth of their time in a station where there are considerable facilities for instruction ; and the remaining seven-eighths would be passed in quarters where there are, from the paucity of troops, in all probability either very few or absolutely no opportunities for instruction. However, whatever happens, let not Bombay dream of handing over Aden to any one else or sharing the Quetta district with the other Presidencies.

THE suggestion of the *Temps* that the French Government should grant to a French Company in the New Hebrides a charter similar to that of the North Borneo Company comes rather behind time. Last year when the ownership of the New Hebrides group was discussed by the British and French Governments, an understanding was arrived at, according to which neither Government was to annex the group. This arrangement, we believe, is still in force, and, therefore, the granting of such a charter would be a direct violation of its provisions. The anxiety of the French to assert themselves in the Pacific is, of course, owing to the activity for territorial acquisition recently exhibited by the Australian colonies. It is no doubt highly undesirable that Colonial Governments should take upon themselves the responsibility of annexations which involve the whole empire ; and, therefore, the restraining influence of the Imperial Government may be wisely exercised in such matters. At the same time, the attitude recently taken up by the Governments of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia will not be without a wholesome effect. Even if their designs on New Guinea, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and other groups, be thwarted by the Imperial Government, they have established their right to a voice in the affairs of the great archipelago of the Pacific. The growing importance, and the self-reliance and energy displayed by these colonies, entitle them to set up a modified Monroe doctrine with regard to the islands of the Pacific. Public opinion at home is prepared to concede this much to them ; and though reckless annexations—and, in fact, annexations generally—ought to be discouraged and sometimes opposed, it is well that European Powers should know that territory is no longer to be freely appropriated in the Pacific to be an asylum for convicts and others whose absence contribute to their country's prosperity.

GENERAL regret will be felt in Bombay at the wholly unexpected news of the death of Captain W. M. Tennent, who was so well known, not only in mercantile circles, but as an indefatigable officer of Volunteers, and a foremost figure in all athletic sports. Mr. Tennent, who had been ailing for some little time, left Bombay on the 4th May to re-establish his health by a six months' sojourn in England. He seemed to get better on the voyage, and on arriving at home he consulted Dr. Hunter, who told him that he had left India just in time. There was no apprehension of danger, but he died in London on Saturday. He will be much missed in Bombay, especially by Volunteers. His company was the largest in the Corps, and he spared neither labour nor expense in promoting its efficiency. He was one of the original organisers of the force in this city.

## THE DISASTROUS FLOODS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 6.

ON the evening of Monday, the 2nd instant, at about 6 o'clock the river Taptee was observed to be rapidly rising. Not much alarm, however, was felt until 1 a.m. on Tuesday, when the water at the Mecca sluice bridge had risen beyond the highest measurement, viz. 97 ft. Within an hour of that time the low-lying parts of the European quarters, the cantonments, and many parts of the town were under water ; and by 4 a.m. the panic had fairly set in. In the city the water first spread towards the Katargam-gate. That portion of the city, the neighbourhood of the Variav-gate, and near the Nowsaree-gate were the parts of the town which suffered most ; the water eventually rising at the Nowsaree-gate to a height of not less than fifteen feet. From 4 a.m. on Tuesday the water continued to rise steadily until 4 p.m. of the same day ; the sea-tide then coming up the river gave a rapid impetus to the flood, which in some places swelled more than four feet between that time and dusk, continuing to rise gradually until 3 a.m. on Wednesday morning. After this the water began to fall, at first, however, very slowly ; by 6 p.m. on Wednesday it had decreased little more than one foot. During the night, however, the floods rapidly abated, continuing to do so all Thursday, by the evening of which day boats had ceased to ply ; and on the morning of to-day, Friday, the neighbourhood of the police lines and one or two very low places in the town are the chief parts of the city under water, and the depth there is not more than two or three feet.

The water did not at any time reach into the railway station, which remained high and dry throughout, as did also a considerable part of the Hope-road leading towards it. Some fears were entertained for the Mission House, which is situated on the bank of the river, a little above the Hope-bridge ; but when it was visited it was found to be in perfect safety, even the compounds of the settlement being comparatively free from water. A few paces thence, houses were almost swamped, while on the other hand, people in the adjacent bazaar, which happens to be built on rising ground, were calmly conducting business as usual, sitting in their houses as comfortably as though floods were things beyond the range of possibility. At the Lal-gate, which lies not half a mile off, at the foot of the hill, the water had risen to a considerable height. The English Church, a little to this side of the Mission settlement, and also above the Hope-bridge, was several feet under water, a great part of the compound being carried away. In fact, just here the current in the city was perhaps at the strongest ; at 6 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, foot-passengers crossing here were obliged to walk several together holding hands, to avoid being swept away, even horses being carried down the current. In the European quarters a portion of the city wall was washed away, and in the city two of the gates of the wall were carried off by the flood. The drawbridge of the Castle was also washed away ; the compound here was under water, but the heavy gates proved a considerable barrier in keeping out the flood, and none of the rooms of the building suffered. The gates were opened for the first time in forty-eight hours on Thursday morning, when the prisoners lodged in the Castle were found safe, and the police guard still on duty. The police lines were completely under water ; the men on duty at the quarter-guard had to mount guard from a tree over the building and on the roof. The public gardens were submerged entirely, a great number of the animals having perished. A cheetal deer that was being swept down the current was rescued a long way off, near the police lines.

The river, when at its highest, rose to within about one foot of the level of the Hope-bridge. Had the channel of the river been walled, or in any way confined, it is believed the whole city must inevitably have perished : fortunately however the low-lying country on the right bank afforded an immense outlet for the volume of water. The roof of a house was seen by several persons being swept down the river, with three figures clinging to it. It is believed, however, that few lives have been lost ; but much distress prevails, principally amongst the very poor inhabitants, as the poorer quarters of the town were the parts most flooded. Many houses and huts were washed away. It is supposed that outlying villages have suffered incalculable loss ; one or two are reported as completely washed away. Cattle innumerable, of course, have perished.

Exact details either as to the extent of damage or the loss of life and property are not as yet obtainable. Before despatching this letter, however, I hope to be able to add a postscript giving you some authentic and minute particulars.

At an early hour on Tuesday assistance was being given to the poor people in the city who were obliged to fly from their homes as best they could. During the day the Collector, Assistant Collector, the Superintendent of Police, and other European gentlemen were engaged in the city endeavouring to save life ; boats were plying both in the town and camp ; many of the native gentlemen of Surat were similarly employed. Many persons in the city were taken from their houses, several being picked off from trees and the roofs of huts, and taken in boats to places of safety, a great number being lodged at the Civil Hospital, where also some of the poorer class of Europeans took refuge. The water rose almost to a level with the floor of the hospital, but did not enter the building. It is believed that much more could have been done to relieve the distress prevailing, had more boats been available ; only about half-a-dozen, however, could be procured of small boats, that is, heavy boats plied along the broader streets where the flood in the town was greater.

I met the mail van on Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock, turning back, the driver faint-hearted, not venturing to try and pass through the waters. Subsequently the energetic Telegraph Superintendent took the mails by boat from camp as far as the flood reached in the direction of the railway station, but on neither Wednesday nor Thursday was any post delivered here.

In the civil lines every compound was under water, the lower storeys of all the bungalows with the exception of two or three being also flooded. The depth of water varied from about four to nine feet. In single-storeyed houses the loss of property suffered must have been very great indeed, some of them being completely riddled. Boats plied freely over the lower floors of several houses, ladies and children being taken to dryer quarters. All communication was carried on by boat. Some energetic spirits supplied themselves with a cargo of "dubbas," &c., and visited from house to house attending to the wants of the needy. Many gentlemen, as I have said, visited the town, saving a considerable number of lives, and afterwards carrying flour and other provisions both for the city inhabitants and the servants and other natives in camp. All stables and almost all outhouses appear to have been under water, horses and other animals being lodged in the verandahs, or lower rooms of the bungalows, and in some instances were even taken upstairs. A great mortality amongst favourite hens, &c., took place to supply the wants of the table. Some of the residents had the satisfaction of seeing their household goods, tables and boxes, and such articles floating down to Domas. The small courthouse in the compound of the Judge, Mr. Macpherson, a building which has stood on the bank of the river for more than half a century, has been completely swept off : a large slice of the compound also has been torn away, leaving a perfectly appalling gap.

Communication with the military lines was almost cut off owing to the strength of the current along the road leading in that direction. The bridge where the two roads meet has been washed away, the road itself at this point being completely ploughed up. As is the case also in many other places, one of the most aggravating effects of the disaster was, perhaps, in the sight of such masses of water, the great dearth of that valuable fluid for domestic purposes.

4 p.m. (Friday).—I am now able to add the more reliable and minute details promised in an earlier paragraph. The water rose above the measurement at the sluice gate of the Mecca-bridge at 10 p.m. on Monday night (not as I at first stated at 1 a.m. on Tuesday), the floods rising in the city very soon afterwards. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant the water stood at 100·10 feet, falling about 10 o'clock to 99·80 feet and by noon of the same day the measurement was 99·50 feet at which height the floods remained for two days. The highest flood was at the Katargam-gate where the depth of water was eighteen feet. Three-fourths of the entire city were under water. The loss in private property, grain, timber, houses, &c., amounts to two lakhs. The Municipality have suffered in the destruction of roads and buildings and public property a loss of Rs 20,000. The number of houses and huts destroyed and already counted is five hundred. Beyond the three persons above-mentioned whose fate is doubtful, only three others are reported as having perished in the flood, though one or two accidents have since occurred in endeavouring to save property. Such a flood is said not to have occurred since 1822, but as the roads have been raised and many other changes effected since then, it is impossible to make any accurate comparison.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 2, 6 P.M.

I HAVE to record a most eventful item in the annals of this city, to wit, a tremendous upheaval of the water of the Taptee, the like of which has not been witnessed here for the last two or three decades. We have had a constant deluge of heavy showers for the last ten or twelve days, and the telegraph has informed us that the same has been the case in most of the parts of Gujerat lying towards Central India. As a rule, the waters poured by the early monsoon are, for the greater part, absorbed by the thirsty land ; and heavy floods in our rivers generally take place towards the middle or end of the wet season. And hence everybody was taken by surprise when, towards the early hours of this morning, the 2nd of July, news spread like wild-fire that the river had overflowed its banks, and that several parts of the city had been already submerged. When day broke several divisions of the city had their streets already under water, and at some places the flood had reached a height of twenty or thirty feet. What irreparable damage has been done to property, how many houses have been levelled with the ground, and what loss of human and animal life has taken place, cannot be ascertained at this time. Suffice it to say that hundreds of houses, big and small, must have been vacated by their occupants, who had to leave all their belongings to the mercy of the waters. Many houses must have been more or less damaged, and in one instance a building is reported to have collapsed suddenly, burying all its occupants in the débris. The local authorities are quite alive to the gravity of the situation, and everywhere small boats are being launched to offer help to the poor people, and keep up communication between the different parts of the city.

The level of the river is now about five feet below the "Hope-bridge," and if visitors to Surat have seen the site at the Dutch-bunder, they may readily get an idea of its height, when I say that the waters are now just on the level of the road which passes by the Post Office and its neighbouring building, the Travellers' Quarters. The surface of the river with this enormous body of water rushing along presents a grand spectacle. I have heard from reliable sources that several human beings were seen riding on or clinging to drifting trees. In some cases the poor men were seen waving their hands to the spectators on the bank, as if soliciting their help, but nothing could be done to rescue them from their perilous position. This unprecedent severity of the floods must have blotted out many of the villages from the land surfaces on both sides of the river. But of course, these disastrous effects are minimized in towns, and thanks to British rule, much loss to life and property in Surat has been averted by a diversion of part of the current into a new course, effected some thirty years ago. Had it not been for this wise improvement, the whole city without exception would have now been under water. As it is, most of the divisions of the town are inundated. The small causeway connecting Nanpura with the city proper has given way. The situation at the moment of my writing is assuming alarming proportions, as the floods are slowly and steadily encroaching upon lanes and streets which have never been thus flooded since the engineering improvement referred to above, and within the memory of the younger generation.

The clouds are now frequently bursting into rain-storms, and if the same continues for two or three days more in the districts through which the river passes, it is to be feared that our worst anticipations may be realised. At present we are simply turned into amphibious beings, water under us, water around us, and water over our heads.

I hear that a Parsee has saved the lives of about one hundred men who were being drifted at the Verawal Bhagul ; he has also picked up eight or ten corpses.

## THE SURAT RELIEF MEETING.

AN influential meeting of native gentlemen was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Fort residence of Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, to devise means for the purpose of affording relief to those who have suffered from the disastrous floods in Surat and the neighbourhood. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Dinshaw M. Petit, Tapeedas Vurjdas, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, P. M. Mehta, Nasarwanjee M. Petit, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dr. Shaik Cassum, Messrs. K. C. Bedarker, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dadabhai Nowrojee, N. M. Wadia, and many others.

On the motion of Mr. D. M. Petit, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few words, and impressed upon it the necessity of giving immediate and adequate relief to suffering humanity at Surat and in the neighbourhood. The Chairman read a telegram addressed by Mr. Jugjeewandas Khusaldas, of Surat, to Mr. Tapeedas Vurjdas, which stated that the extent of the distress was not at present ascertainable, but thousands in the city and in the surrounding villages were rendered destitute, and relief on a large scale was urgently needed. The Chairman read a copy of another telegram, from which it appears that Messrs. Tapeedas and Vizbhookandas have advanced a loan of Rs. 5,000 to relieve immediate wants before the subscriptions came in.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel "that the meeting has heard with feelings of deep regret the sad accounts of the widespread distress and destitution to which thousands of our fellow subjects residing in the city of Surat and in the surrounding villages have been reduced by the late disastrous flood which has devastated that part of the country, and is of opinion that it is advisable to raise a public subscription in this city for the purpose of affording relief to the unfortunate sufferers."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Thakersey Muljee, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas a committee was formed of the following gentlemen :—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. D. M. Petit, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Messrs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Framjee N. Patel, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Nasarwanjee M. Petit, S. S. Bengalee, the Hon'ble Budroodeen Tyabjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Messrs. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Jairaz Peerbhoy, Abraham Nrosidin, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, R. N. Khote, Tapeedas Vurjdas, Hormarjee A. Wadia, Khanderao Chimanrao, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Vizbhookhandas Atmaram, Thakordas Atmaram, Ghellabhoy Haridas, Morarbhoy Vizbhookhandas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ramjee Madhowjee, N. M. Wadia, Dr. Shaik Kassim, Messrs. Wundravandas Pursho[illegible] Narotjee, Shaikh [illegible] das, [illegible] Hoosein [illegible] Abdool Rahaman, [illegible] Roychund, Shantaram [illegible] Abdoola Noorani, and a [illegible]

Mr. N. M. Wadia propo[illegible] rozjee Furdoonjee, Damoda[illegible] Narayen and Vizbhookhanda[illegible] ed honorary secretaries to th[illegible] the subscriptions be paid into [illegible]

The proposition being seco[illegible] Peerbhoy, was carried unanimou[illegible]

On the motion of Mr. P. M. [illegible] committee composed of the followi[illegible] appointed :—Messrs. D. M. Petit, [illegible] S. S. Bengalee, S. F. Patel, Jhellab[illegible] Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and the Ho[illegible] Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and to Mr. D. M. Petit for allowing the use of his hall.

Before the meeting separated, the chairman intimated that Mr. N. M. Wadia had kindly offered to advance a loan of money without interest, for procuring immediate relief, until the subscriptions were forthcoming.

We append the following list of subscriptions :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bai Motlibai Manockjee Wadia | 15,000 |
| Mr. Dinshaw Manokjee Petit | 3,000 |
| Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit | 2,000 |
| Mr. Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee | 2,000 |
| Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas | 2,000 |
| Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit in the name of his deceased son Cowasjee | 1,500 |
| Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Narondas Rajaram & Co. | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Thakersey Mooljee & Co. | 1,000 |
| Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas | 1,000 |
| Messrs. Vurjeewandas and Narotumdas Madhowdas | 700 |
| Mr. Jairaz Peerbhoy | 600 |
| Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy | 500 |
| Bai Sakerbai, wife of Mr. D. M. Petit | 500 |
| Mr. Framjee D. Petit | 500 |
| Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit | 500 |
| Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit | 500 |
| Mr. Damodher Tapidas | 500 |
| Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee | 500 |
| Mr. P. M. Mehta | 500 |
| Mr. Shantaram Narayen | 500 |
| Mr. Tarachund Gunsamdas | 500 |
| Mr. Ookerda K[illegible] | 500 |
| Mr. Dacoo[illegible] | 400 |
| Mr. Ebrahim [illegible] | 400 |
| Mr. S[illegible] Shapoorjee Bengalee | 300 |
| Mr. [illegible]kordas Atmaram | 250 |
| Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote | 200 |
| Mr. Goculdas Shivdas | 150 |
| Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick | 100 |
| Dr. Shaik Cassum | 100 |
| Mr. K. C. Bedarkar | 100 |
| Total | Rs. 38,391 |

WE are glad to learn that the Working Committee of the Surat Flood Relief Fund, 1883, have already commenced operations. Although it was raining hard the Committee met yesterday in the forenoon at the Malabar Hill residence of Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Petit to elect their chairman and to arrange their preliminaries. They resolved to communicate by wire with Mr. Jugjeewandas Khusaldas for full information of the nature and extent of the distress and the nature and extent of the relief required. They have also resolved to put themselves into communication with the Collector of Surat. For fear of the distress being urgent, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was voted to be remitted to-day by wire, if possible through the Accountant-General, in addition to another similar sum previously remitted. The money for the present is placed in the hands of Mr. Jugjeewandas Khusaldas, to be applied to the relief of those belonging to Surat and the surrounding villages by the supply of food and clothing. Mr. Dinshaw Manockji Petit has been elected chairman of the committee.

## THE BELLRINGERS AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE novelty no less than the eclectic character of the entertainment given by the versatile Lynch Family at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday afternoon attracted an audience that filled the building in almost every part. This was all the more gratifying to the company as owing to the pluvial character of the weather no one could have ventured out on such a day except at considerable personal discomfort and inconvenience. The audience had in great part been drawn from the juvenile population—the children attending the Scottish Orphanage and other scholastic institutions—and the programme had therefore been arranged with a view to their special delectation. The young folk evidently appreciated this arrangement, and showed their delight by the heartiness of their applause. The chief attraction of the entertainment was of course the clever manipulation of the bells, on which were performed selections from the operas, &c. There was, however, a fund of amusement in the frolics of "Ching, Chang, and Chow," the Celestial trio ; and the characteristic impersonations of Mr. J. T. Farron and other members of the company. The only drawback about the entertainment was that it was given in a darkness which was quite Cimmerian in some parts of the theatre, owing to the absence of gas. The performers, however, were not responsible for this shortcoming.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible] disappointment must have been felt by the great audience (numbering over 1,200) who braved the inclemency of the weather to be present at our matinee on Saturday—through the utter darkness which prevailed in the Theatre during the afternoon, and which rendered a view of the performance an impossibility—kindly permit me to state the absence of gas on that occasion was not owing to any fault of the management, or, as some might possibly think, a mistaken matter of economy on our part, but simply to the fact that the Gas Company could not supply the necessary light for the performance.

I deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence, as many present came miles to witness the entertainment, and it could not have been by any means a treat to them to sit in a dark, dull room for the space of two hours, where not a single thing produced on the stage could be seen.

I trust you will kindly insert this, and so remove the stigma of parsimony which certainly rests upon us in connection with this affair. I would further state that it was our intention to give another matinee on Saturday next, but we must now postpone the event until our next visit to India, when possibly the Bombay Gas Company will be in a position (as is done elsewhere) to supply gas at all hours.—Yours, &c.

HARRY LYNCH,
Manager, Bellringers.

Bombay, July 8.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 6.—A further and brisk fall of the barometer has occurred, except at a few west coast stations. The disturbance over Bengal has not changed much, but appears to be developing, as a centre is shown between Saugor Island and False Point. The wind in the neighbourhood circulates round the centre, but elsewhere the general westerly current noticed yesterday holds. The rainfall is more general. It has extended to the North-West Provinces, but has not yet reached Punjab and the plains. Rain to-day :—Allahabad and False Point, 2 inches ; Simla, Lucknow, Purneah, Cuttack, Mount Abu, Deesa, and Gopalpore, 1 inch ; Darjeeling, Calcutta, Mercara, and Akyab, ½ inch. Previously :—Naini Tal had 5 inches ; Ahmedabad, 4 inches ; Mirzapore and Raipore, each 2 inches ; and Bhuj, ½ inch.

SATURDAY afternoon and night and yesterday were very stormy, with heavy rain. Between 1 p.m. on Saturday, when the rain commenced and the cessation of the downpour at an early hour yesterday morning, over 5 inches fell, and the total fall for the two days, as the returns given below show, was 7in. 18 cents in the Fort, 6in. 06 cents on the Esplanade, and 6in. 91 cents at Byculla. On Saturday evening the rain was very heavy, and continued with unabated violence for several hours. Yesterday it fell at intervals only, in strong showers.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, July 3, states that a storm on Sunday and Monday caused great damage in town and on the river. "Several boats sank, three godowns were unroofed, the awnings of the shipping rent, and several coolie barracks were blown down. A cyclone is reported in the Bay."

EGUTPOORA.—Our correspondent writes :—The total rainfall this monsoon at Egutpoora up to Friday evening, 6th July, was 38 inches and 24 cents. The rainfall up to 7 p. m. on the 7th July was 43 inches 35 cents.

CHERRA PUNJI.—The rain-fall at Cherra Punji during the week ended the 21st of June was 52 inches 72 cents.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—The *Delhi Gazette* states :—"Agra is to-day (June 30) experiencing genuine monsoon weather, and there seems now to be no ground of apprehension that the rain, which is steadily falling, will prove other than that of the commencement of our regular rainy season in this locality. It has come without much bluster ; the temperature it has rendered comparatively cool ; and the signs accompanying it are those of probable continuance for days. The official summary of the N. W. P. crop and weather reports for the week ended on July 4 states :—"Rain has fallen in all reporting districts except Fyzabad, but the fall has generally been slight. Much the heaviest fall was 80 tenths in Meerut. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif continue, but more rain is required in some districts. Cholera is reported from five districts. Prices are rising in places, but are as a rule stationary."

LAHORE.—The recent heavy shower of rain in Lahore has arrived very opportunely. Europeans and the troops at Mian Mir and the Fort especially suffered terribly from the heat, the like of which the oldest inhabitant does not remember. In the city, there were several cases of apoplexy, some of which proved fatal. Even the animals in the local "Zoo" exhibited signs of great distress. "Moti," the tiger, has been seized with paralysis or rheumatism of the hind quarters, and cannot get up. He is under medical treatment.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| July. | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Esplanade. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously regtd. | 15 30 | 22 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 Friday | 0 30 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7 Saturday | 3 26 | 2 78 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8 Sunday | [illegible] | 1 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 19 55 | 25 46 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corresponding date last year | 37 67 | 47 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. Colaba is up to midnight.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## [illegible]AMS.

### [illegible] MEMBERSHIP.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JULY 8.

[illegible] Sir Auckland Colvin suc- [illegible] is correct. A telegram [illegible] Government states that Mr. [illegible] the appointment in the [illegible] on Thursday last.

[illegible]'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 6.

Another death from cholera occurred here to-[illegible]

CAIRO, JULY 7.

Cholera has broken out at Menzaleh, at which [illegible] eleven deaths from that cause have occurred.

### THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

VIENNA, JULY 5.

The last bulletin issued respecting the condition of the Count de Chambord states that he has [illegible] rallied from his late attack.

JULY 6.

The Count de Paris arrived here to-day, and to-morrow goes to Frohsdorff, the seat of the Count de Chambord.

JULY 7.

An interview took place yesterday at Frohsdorff [illegible] Count de Chambord and Count de Paris, [illegible] was of a most affectionate character. Politics [illegible] not touched upon.

### THE FRENCH IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

PARIS, JULY 7.

The *Temps* publishes an article to-day which [illegible] the French Government to grant to the French Company already established in the New Hebrides similar rights to those granted to the British North Borneo Company.

### THE [illegible] MEMORIAL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the memorial on behalf of Surendranath Bannerjee is under the consideration of Lord Kimberley.

### WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The House of Commons last evening negatived the motion for Woman's Suffrage by 130 votes against 114.

### THE NEW MINISTER AT YEDDO.

The Hon'ble F. R. Plunkett, First Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, has been appointed British Minister at Yeddo.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JULY 8.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total week's sales of Cotton | 47,000 | bales. |
| " " Surats | 5,000 | " |
| " Imports of Cotton | 79,000 | " |
| " Surats | 22,000 | " |
| Stock of Cotton | 1,000,000 | " |
| [illegible] Surats | 131,000 | " |
| [illegible] Cotton in London | 57,000 | " |

Liverpool [illegible] market [illegible] quiet. [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| London Cotton market has been quiet. | |
| [illegible] Dhollera | 3 13-16d. |
| [illegible] Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| [illegible]change on India, 60 days' sight | 1 7 7-16 |
| [illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper | 80½ |
| [illegible] per cent. | 83¾ |
| [illegible] per cent. Consols for account | 100⅜ |
| [illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan | 102½ |
| [illegible]r Silver | 50⅞ |
| [illegible]riental Bank shares | £14 |
| [illegible]hartered | £22 |
| " Mercantile " | £16 |
| [illegible]ngkong and Shanghai | £56-10 |

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[illegible] Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, [illegible]fect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
[illegible] of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* [illegible], perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
[illegible].—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. [illegible] Direct Cable perfect.
[illegible].—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
[illegible].—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
[illegible] E.—Madras-Penang cable right; but Zanzibar-[illegible]ambique cable still interrupted.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, July 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 a.m. | 81·3 |

SATURDAY, July 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 80·5 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·3 |
| 2 p.m. | [illegible] |
| 4 p.m. | 79·3 |
| 10 p.m. | 77·0 |

SUNDAY, July 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·7 |
| 2 p.m. | 77·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 79·3 |

### THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s.s. Gwalior, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 4-30 a.m. [illegible] the 6th inst.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the height of [illegible]ater in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, for the week [illegible]ding 29th June last and the corresponding week [illegible] last year, which we have received from the [illegible]eputy Executive Engineer, shows that there are [illegible] year in Vehar 41 feet 10 cents as compared to [illegible]6 feet last year, and in Tulsi 15 feet 98 cents, as compared to 26 feet 93 cents. The rainfall up to [illegible]ate this year, however, has been less than last [illegible], the difference at Vehar being 9·51 inches, [illegible]7·20 as compared to 21·46, and at Tulsi 9·51 [illegible]ches (17·35 as compared to 26·86).

THE suit brought by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, solicitors, against the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 25,000 damages for an alleged libel concerning the plaintiffs' conduct as solicitors for Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, has been fixed for hearing on the 20th August next. It will probably be heard before Mr. Justice Scott.

AT the High Court on Friday last, on the application of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, solicitors for Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, Mr. Justice Latham granted a summons requiring the plaintiffs, the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, to show cause why they should not give a full and free inspection of all the books, papers, and documents in the suit, including the correspondence that passed between the board of directors in England and the local committee, and their respective secretaries or agents, with liberty to the defendant to take extracts from, or copies of, such books, papers, and documents; and why the hearing of the suit should not be adjourned for two months. Rumour has it that "Kakoo" Wadia has gone to America.

MR. ANDERSON SOUTTAR, a barrister of the Calcutta High Court, died at the residence of Dr. Blaney, Clare-road, Byculla, at [illegible] o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Souttar came to Bombay three weeks ago in connection with a divorce case which was under investigation in Calcutta, and was just about to return when he was seized with fever four days ago, which was speedily followed by congestion of the brain. The deceased gentleman was thirty-three years of age. His funeral took place at 4 p.m. on the same day, when the remains were interred at the Sewree Cemetery.

THE Government of India has appointed Mr. J. Benson Farrell, in medical charge of the I. G. Marine Survey steamer Investigator, in addition to his own duties, naturalist on board that vessel, with an extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

THE *Indian Daily News*, on what authority we are unable to say, hints that Mr. Hope's chances of succeeding to the Finance Ministership were never very strong, because "rumour has it that he is a *persona ingrata* to the Viceroy and to Major Baring."

IN reply to a communication from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has expressed his fear lest the scheme proposed by the Chamber for direct postal communication between Aden and Kurrachee should prove too costly.

MR. MCNAIR'S expedition to Chitral was made not on a mission from the Indian Government, but entirely at his own risk. He is "on leave;" and it would have been impossible for the Survey Department, or the Government of India, to have sanctioned his adventure. Mr. McNair is the first English traveller who has succeeded in penetrating to Chitral; and being an able geographer and trained observer, his report should be of considerable value.

THE Survey Department has just received news of the return of one of Major Holdich's native explorers from a trans-frontier expedition, which is likely to yield valuable results, the *Civil and Military Gazette* believes. "The explorer followed the Trochi river from Bannu up to Urghaun, again fixed the position of the two passes across the Suleiman hills to Ghuzni; then turned south and worked through Birmal, west of Waziristan; and Wanah—a line of country never before explored; and finally re-entered India by the Gomul river route. His report, when duly examined and edited by the Survey Department, will add considerably to our knowledge of frontier geography. He was greatly assisted in his work by the personal influence of the late Mr. Thorpe Robinson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Bannu, who, as many of our readers may know, was a keen geographer."

THE following particulars of a recent encounter between the Murris and Kakar Pathans is given [illegible] the *Pioneer*:—A party of Musa Khels and [illegible] Kakar Pathans, numbering 67 men, went on a plundering expedition into the Murri country. They killed a few Murris and captured some cattle, returning at once towards their own country. The Murris collected, pursued and overtook the raiders, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the Murris were victorious. The Musa Khels left 44 dead on the field, amongst them a well-known freebooter by name Afzil Khan. The Murris had 3 killed and 25 wounded.

LATELY some men of the Viceroy's bodyguard were in trouble at Dehra, and now it is reported that some members of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governor's bodyguard are implicated in a robbery of six or seven thousand rupees from a pawnbroker's shop at Ballygunge.

THE Opium Commissioners have, it is stated, drawn up a new report upon the damp opium business, which tends to exonerate the Ghazipur officers from blame in the matter.

LETTERS from Assam speak of a probable renewal of trouble with the Nagas, the *Indian Daily News* says. "There is a report that eight powerful villages belonging to the Semma Nagas have combined with the idea of asserting themselves against the British. The coalition can turn out over two thousand fighting men, and though they do not possess firearms, still they are not on that account to be despised as an enemy holding a difficult and densely wooded country. It may be, however, that diplomacy will be substituted for rifles, and that the Nagas will be charmed instead of forced into pretty behaviour."

NEWS has been since received from Shillong by telegraph of a skirmish on the Eastern Frontier on rather a large scale. It appears that Lieutenant Boileau, of the 14th Native Infantry, accompanied by the Political Agent, was marching with a party of some 70 men of his regiment to punish a disorderly village on the border, when the party was attacked by a body of Nagas, roughly estimated at 500 men. The Nagas were successfully beaten off with the loss of 60 or 70 of their number, while on [illegible]

A LETTER to the Lahore paper from the frontier reports that the Ameer gave a grand entertainment on the night of Shab-i-Bharat, and that this was followed by a banquet in honour of the troops who have returned from fighting the Shinwaris. His Highness expressed a high opinion of the army, and complimented the various leaders. Several officers who had been wounded in the Shinwari affair were rewarded with valuable presents. General Mir A[illegible] Khan was one of these, and as his share received a valuable Arab from the Ameer's stable. During Ramazan the Amir intends to reside at Mama Kheil, while the army will remain at Gundamuk. The Ameer was to set out on the 28th ultimo, and before our information was despatched, an advance guard had already gone on to Mama Kheyl. With the object of watching the Shinwaris, it is intended to hold Chapryar in Pesh Bolak as a frontier post and a strong force has been told off to hold it. From Kandahar it is reported that the revenues have been collected in a satisfactory manner, and Pa[illegible]na Khan is consequently in great favour.

THE Kohat Pass Afridis object to the enhancement of salt duty which will come into effect [illegible]ly. In this, the Lahore paper says, they are standing in the way of their own interests, because they gain their livelihood, in great measure, by carrying the salt to Peshawur and other places, and of course could charge higher carriage rates for a more valuable article. It is probable that there may yet be some trouble over the matter. The Afridis have threatened to close the Pass. These are paid a subsidy of Rs. 6,000 a year to keep it open.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* asks:—"Will any one be say what has become of the Eurasian and Indo-European Association lately set on foot in this city? We do not mean to insinuate that it is defunct, but it is time that it gave some practical proof of its existence."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA has gone to Kasauli, to spend the remaining summer months. He was accompanied by His Excellency Sir Deva Singh, who will return to Patiala shortly.

WE quote the following paragraph from Colonel Stanton's "Preliminary Administration Report on Indian Railways" [illegible]:—The [illegible] for the carriage of grain have thus been considerably reduced on the East Indian, Rajputana, and Punjab routes, and it is to be regretted that, in the absence of competition, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have not thought fit to make similar reductions. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce are now urging a reduction of rates on the Agent of this Company, and a lower cost of carriage would doubtless, by stimulating the export of wheat from the Central Provinces, prove most remunerative to the railway, [illegible] beneficial to the districts concerned.

THE *Indian Daily News* believes that Lord Stanley of Alderley, who lately officiated as Chairman of the London meeting to uphold Mr. Ilbert's Bill, is one of the few Englishmen who has visited Mecca. Lord Stanley of Alderley made the pilgrimage disguised as a true believer, and for a long time after his return home he was credited with a compliance with all the forms of the Mussulman faith.

ACCORDING to the *Statesman*, "It is now regarded in generally well-informed quarters as practically settled that Lord Dufferin will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India, the fact being hardly now concealed by the very thin veil of official reticence that must still be worn. There is not, and never was, any question of Lord Ripon retiring at the end of the present year, but it is more than probable that he will not enter upon the fifth year of his term of office. The coming session in Calcutta will be full of labour, and it may be hoped that the principal measures initiated by the present administration, including of course the Jurisdiction Bill, will be passed through the legislature. Lord Ripon may then, though not sooner, with a quiet mind yield to the strong domestic reasons which urge him to leave India. . . Of course, many things may yet happen to prevent Lord Dufferin from coming to India, but we believe the arrangement we have indicated is the one at present contemplated."

THE *Pioneer*:—"We doubt if there now remains a single member of the Indian or Home Governments in favour of the passing of the Native Jurisdiction Bill in its original shape. The Indian Council, it is no secret, have offered serious opposition to the measure, and in spite of Mr. Gladstone's eulogy of Lord Ripon there is a strong feeling in the English Ministry that a compromise must be effected with as little delay as possible; and we have good reason for believing that the compromise which the Cabinet favours is one which would practically make the Bill, when passed, a dead letter. The Indian Government, too, have to face the consensus of opinions furnished by the Local Governments and the High Courts against the Bill as it stands, opinions which cannot possibly be ignored, as they were boldly invited by the Viceroy at the close of the celebrated debate on March 9. The nature of the compromise which the Government are preparing to adopt will probably not be made known for some little time to come, as the 15th of the current month is the date up to which the despatches of the various local Governments have to be received."

ON the subject of cholera and quarantine, and the absurd charge against Bombay of responsibility for the outbreak in Egypt, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* writes:—

Among the devices whereby the Suez Canal [illegible] have succeeded [illegible] a nuisance to British trade, the most familiar has been that of imposing quarantine on vessels from Bombay on every slight outbreak of cholera in this port. It was never possible to persuade the Egyptian Sanitary Commission, on scientific or other grounds, of the error of their ways. They never gave up the contest till the Home Government reluctantly brought pressure to bear upon them. The war of quarantine has grown into an annual affair, and this year it so happens that the E. S. Commission have found something like a justification of their conduct in past times. Cholera, as we know unhappily to our cost, is at present endemic, as the doctors maintain, in Bombay and epidemic in Egypt. To the French mind it is clear that Bombay and Egypt in this case mean cause and effect, and the regular quarantine dispute promises now to be more acrimonious than ever. There is no cholera at Suez, and a great deal of it at Damietta, which even French journalists should know is not on the Canal. Nor is there any cause for surprise at the outbreak of cholera in Egypt, while if such a country escaped that scourge, or the more dreaded "plague" after the events of last year's war there would certainly be matter enough for universal congratulation. But Egypt is a sore point with the French just now, and if they cannot forget Tonquin, Madagascar, and other places in discussing a sanitary problem, who can blame them?

## MILITARY NEWS.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Secretary of State for India relative to an offer of a bounty of one hundred and twenty rupees to all soldiers of from four to six years' service, to extend the same to ten years.

WE learn that some very strong reports have been made concerning Major C. Young, of the 5th Punjab N. I., and that he is likely to resign the service ere long.

IT is stated that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has expressed a very high opinion of Lieut.-Colonel Underwood's recent essay on our military policy on the North-West Frontier, and considers that this officer is possessed of considerable ability as well as military knowledge.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of an additional company of Bombay Sappers and Miners to Beluchistan, for service in the Bolan Pass during the season of 1883-84.

SURGEON-MAJOR AMESBURY, I.M.S., is, we believe, first on the list for promotion to Brigade Surgeon on the occurrence of a vacancy.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. H. LINTON, in medical charge of the 24th Native Infantry, Multan, assumes temporary medical charge of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, Multan, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Surgeon MacGregor, who proceeds to Bareilly to assume permanent medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, in place of Surgeon Macdonald, on furlough to Europe.

SURGEON A. H. PIERSON, I.M.D., doing duty in the Station Hospital, Peshawur, has been ordered to proceed to Hoti Mardan, for temporary duty in the Punjab Frontier Force.

AUTHORITY has been given from head-quarters for commanding officers to enlist men of the castes which they consider most appropriate, for the posts of trumpeters, farriers, fifers, buglers, musicians, and artificers, in Pioneer regiments.

ORDERS have recently been issued by the Punjab Government, the Lahore paper says, instructing civil and military officers in the province to allow the engagement of followers for the Bombay Army in the Quetta District, and to give any necessary assistance to the agents employed. It seems that a reduction of the pay given had led to a strike. The followers at Quetta refused to accept the reduced rates; and it was found difficult and all but impossible to engage men in the Presidency to take their places. The Brigadier-General commanding at Quetta accordingly suggested that followers should be engaged in the Punjab; and the necessary orders were issued by the Punjab Government in compliance with the request of the Government of India. It is understood, however, that the standing orders prohibiting enlistments for the Bombay Army in the Punjab remain in full force, notwithstanding the concession now made.

THE Government of India has ordered that the subretasche is not in future to be worn by officers of native cavalry or infantry.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the erection of new barracks for the British Infantry Regiment at Mooltan.

A REPRESENTATION having been made to the Commander-in-Chief that the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the [illegible] Native Infantry were prevented, owing to the exigencies of the service, from availing themselves of the furlough granted to the Native Army in 1880, he has been pleased so allow men who belonged to the late 34th Native Infantry, and who were transferred to other regiments, to be granted furlough, in addition to the usual 10 per cent. sanctioned for the regiments to which they have been transferred. The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned 15 per cent. of the effective strength of regiments (Native Cavalry and Infantry) being granted furlough between 15th March and 15th October, instead of only 10 per cent. as heretofore, and has intimated that these new rules may be taken advantage of during the present year.

THERE were two cases of heat apoplexy among the troops at Meean Meer on June 29.

CAPTAIN W. R. PRATT, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, having scored 196 points at target practice during the annual course of musketry for 1882-83, wins the Madras Presidency silver medal awarded to the best shot among Volunteers for that season. Captain Pratt's scores were 64, 69, and 63 respectively in each class.

GENERAL leave of absence from 13th July to 13th October is granted to Lieutenant C. A. Williams, 6-1 R. A., Allahabad.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Commander E. Stewart, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock last night, with the European mails of the 22nd June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM GRAVESEND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. Ozanne. | Miss French. |
| Mrs Bottus. | Miss Millet. |
| Mr. and Mrs. Dow and 2 children. | Mr. J. Anderson. |
| Mr. J. C[illegible]n. | Sub-Condr. J. M. Phelan. |
| Mr. J. [illegible]ford. | Mr. and Mrs. Rayner. |

FROM MALTA.—Mr. James McElroy.

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Orr. | Mr. [illegible] |
| Mr. P. Snow. | Mr. C. [illegible]rnell. |
| Major Ainslable. | Mr. Massey. Sherridan. |
| Mr. H. S. Woodward. | Capt. M. Mayne. |
| Surgeon-Major G. C. Penny. | Mr. and Mrs. Mansell. |
| Dr. P. W. Dalzal. | Mr. M[illegible]rison. |
| Mr. G. R. Thom. | Mr. G. Barnes. |
| Mr. A. Shuttleworth. | Mr. Laug. |
| Surg.-Genl. M. C. Furnell. | |

FROM ADEN.—Sheik Mahomed.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 16TH TO 22ND JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine service at Balmoral on Sunday.

The Prince of Wales on Monday presided at the first of a series of Conferences on subjects connected with the fisheries of the world, when Professor Huxley delivered an interesting and practical address. His Royal Highness on Tuesday read a valuable paper which had been prepared by the Duke of Edinburgh, entitled "Notes on the Sea Fisheries and the Fishing Population of the United Kingdom."

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Carnarvon called attention to breaches of the Transvaal Convention, committed both by the Boers and by our own Government. Lord Derby said that Her Majesty's Government were doing all in their power by way of representations to the Transvaal Government, but they did not deem it necessary to vindicate our prestige by arms. Lord Salisbury derided the proposal to send out a Commissioner who was to be "a cross between a missionary and a special correspondent." Lord Granville accused the Opposition leader of doing all he could to thwart the peaceful solution of a difficulty which his own party had originated. On Monday Lord Salisbury asked whether the Government endorsed Mr. Chamberlain's political views as expressed by him at Birmingham. Earl Granville replied that Mr. Chamberlain had expressed his own views without implying the concurrence of the Government in them. A Bill for the Protection of Young Girls, brought in by Lord Dalhousie, was, after some discussion, read a second time. On Tuesday, in Committee on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, Lord Beauchamp moved an amendment to deprive the measure of its retrospective character. The Lord Chancellor thought that the retrospective operation of the Bill should be limited to declaring the offspring of previous marriages of this kind legitimate; and Lord Dalhousie, having undertaken on the report to carry out this suggestion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill passed through Committee. Last night the Bills for the Grants to Lord Alcester and Lord Wolseley were read a second time after a few words of approval from Lord Salisbury.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the morning sitting was devoted to the further consideration of the Corrupt Practices Bill. On Monday Sir S. Northcote, as a matter of privilege, brought under the notice of the House Mr. Bright's statement at Birmingham that the Conservatives had allied themselves with rebels to obstruct business in Parliament. Mr. Bright admitted that the word "alliance" was perhaps too strong, but he maintained his opinion that efforts were made to worry the Government and to obstruct business. After some remarks from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gibson, and others, Sir S. Northcote's resolution that the language used by Mr. Bright constituted a breach of privilege was negatived by 151 to 117. The House then went into Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill. The consideration of this Bill was resumed at the morning sitting on Tuesday. In the evening Mr. P. Taylor moved a resolution, condemning compulsory vaccination, which was supported by Mr. Hopwood and opposed by Sir C. Dilke. Sir L. Playfair proposed an amendment approving the present law as to vaccination with such modifications as experience might suggest. The original motion was rejected by 286 to 16, and Sir L. Playfair's amendment was agreed to. On Wednesday a Bill, introduced by Mr. Blake, to [illegible] harbours with money advanced from the Irish Church Surplus Fund, was after discussion, read a second time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer assenting, with reservations on behalf of the Consolidated Fund. Mr. M'Carthy then moved the second reading of a Bill for abolishing the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan refused to treat the Bill as seriously meant; and it was ultimately talked out by Mr. Callan. Last evening the House went again into Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill.

Mr. Errington, M. P., has returned from Rome, and was present in the House of Commons on Monday.

Lord R. Churchill, M. P., in reply to a renewed invitation to contest Manchester at the next election, has written to say that he will be unable to comply with the request.

Major Curzon was elected on Saturday, without opposition, M. P. for North Leicestershire, in place of the late General Burnaby.

Mr. Healy has resigned his seat for Wexford in order to contest the vacant seat for Monaghan. Mr. Monroe, Q. C., has come forward as a Conservative candidate.

The Corps of Commissionaires, 12 strong companies, were inspected on Sunday in Westminster-hall by the Duke of Cambridge, who warmly praised the appearance and behaviour of the men, and complimented Captain Walter on his success in bringing the corps into such excellent condition. The men then marched to St. Michael's Church, Strand, where Divine Service was held.

A fearful calamity occurred at Sunderland on Saturday afternoon. An entertainment of natural magic and ventriloquism at the Victoria Hall attracted a vast number of children, for whom the performance was specially intended. The children, rushing down from the gallery to obtain a share in a distribution of gifts, were blocked by a door only partially opened and the crush of hundreds of children pressing downwards resulted in the loss of 182 lives, with serious injuries to about 100 others.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has returned to Dublin after a short official tour in Ulster. His Excellency was everywhere received very cordially by the local bodies and the people.

OBITUARY.—Gen. T. C. Parr, Bo. Inf. Ret.; Sir John Savage; Sir H. F. F. Johnson, Bart.; the Hon. S. Jacobs, C.M.G.; Bishop Colenso; T. Wheeler, LL.D., J.P. for Lancashire; J. Greene, late M.P. for Kilkenny; J. Brown, J.P. and D.L. for Cambridge; the Hon. [illegible] Brown; Dowager Lady Kingston; Dowager Lady [illegible]; the Hon. Mary Stourton.

A despatch from the French naval commander in Malagasy waters, dated 13th inst., announces that, an *ultimatum* which he presented to the Hova Government having been rejected, he had captured Tamatave, taken possession of the Custom-house, and destroyed Foulepointe and Tenerive. The Admiral adds that the principal operations are finished, but a state of siege has been proclaimed at Tamatave.

M. Jules Ferry attended the opening ceremony of the Museum of the French Revolution in the Hall of the Jeu de Paume at Versailles, on Wednesday, and also delivered a political address at the banquet held in commemoration of General Hoche.

The trial of Louise Michel and eight of her associates for participation in the riots at Paris on the 9th of March was opened yesterday.

The Special Committee of the Prussian Chamber has voted the new Church Bill by 13 votes to 8.

The intelligence from Albania continues to be conflicting. One report states that in an engagement fought on Saturday the Turks were heavily defeated, while, according to others, the resistance of the mountaineers is being gradually overcome.

It is reported from Rome that many of the Irish bishops have signified their complete adhesion to the encyclical letter recently addressed to them by the Pope.

In Egypt further arrests have been made of officers who served under Arabi, on the charge of sending threatening letters to various functionaries.

It is reported that a Usutu incursion has been made from Zululand into Transvaal territory, and that the invaders are destroying the kraals.

A raid has been made into British Sherbro, on the West African Coast, by the Mendi tribe, but an expedition sent against them destroyed their stronghold, and the chiefs have tendered their submission.

Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, died at Bishopstowe, on Wednesday, after a short illness, in his 70th year.

The Irish in Chicago have held a mass meeting to protest against Papal interference in Irish affairs.

Large purchases of arms and military stores are being made in the United States on behalf of the Chinese Government.

## THE GOVERNMENT VIEW OF THE RUTNAGHERRY SHOOTING CASE.

WE have received the following from the Judicial Department, Secretariat:—

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. S.P.-262, dated 28th April 1883—Forwards a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri (No. 330, dated 21st idem), reporting the steps taken by him on being informed by the District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, that Mr. F. Hewett, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, shot a native at Oni—States that the result of the Magisterial proceedings will be duly reported.

Letter from the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, [illegible] the proceedings held in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Mr. Hewett, and reports full particulars of the case.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. S. P.-290, dated 15th May 1883—Forwards, with reference to his Office No. S. P.-262 of 28th April 1883, a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, reporting that the sepoy wounded by Mr. Hewett has been discharged from the Hospital cured and the case compounded with the consent of the Magistrate.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. S. P.-291, dated 15th May 1883—Forwards a letter from the District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, reporting his having sanctioned a compromise asked for by the complainant in the case above referred to.

Letter from the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, No. 2285, dated 19th May 1883—Forwards, as asked for in Government letter No. 5J, dated 15th May 1883, copies of reports from the District Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, in connection with the above case.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council having received last month a report of the circumstances of the case of Mr. Hewett, Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, who, on the 18th April, fired a gun loaded with shot at his peon Issab walad Abdul Hussein, and having considered the proceedings in that case of Mr. Goldsmid, the Police Superintendent, and Mr. Wilson, the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, was of opinion that the action of both officers was deserving of his displeasure. As, however, it was decided that the case should be brought before the High Court with a view to the reversal of the Magistrate's order permitting the offence to be compounded, all notice of the case on the part of Government was reserved until the result of the application to the High Court should be known.

2. Although it was decided to make that application after mature deliberation and on the advice of the Law Officers of Government, no judgment has been recorded by the High Court in explanation of their reasons for rejecting it. It appears, however, that the reasons which induced Government to make it were imperfectly represented to the Court by the Government Pleader.

3. The first question for consideration was whether the evidence against Mr. Hewett would support a charge of attempt to murder, or only of voluntarily causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. In the first case it would have been beyond the legal competency of the Magistrate to permit the composition of the offence, and in the second case the Magistrate's exercise of discretion in permitting composition in such a case was in the opinion of Government a matter that could be properly submitted to the judgment of the High Court.

4. As regards the sufficiency of the evidence to support the more serious charge, it appeared to [illegible] scuffle in which Mr. Hewett was thrown to the [illegible] originated with himself, for he first peevishly scolded the Peon on a private matter, and then on the Peon's muttering, called him a "soor," and on his continuing to mutter followed him outside the tent and gave him what in the evidence is called "a shove," and as the gun was not snatched up hastily by Mr. Hewett in the first anger caused by his being thrown to the ground, and sat upon by the Peon, but was fetched from a box in his tent, and probably loaded, and then carried in pursuit of the Peon for a distance of between a quarter and half a mile before the shot was fired, and as the distance, 25 yards, at which it was fired resulted apparently from chance and not from choice, and the Peon was probably nearer when the previous mis-fire took place, it was the duty of the Magistrate to leave the final characterisation of the offence, and the permission for its composition to higher authority by committing the case to the Sessions Court.

5. But in case the High Court might hold that the Magistrate was justified in treating the offence as clearly no more than voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, the Governor in Council was further of opinion that such an act as deliberately firing a charge of shot at a person was one of extreme gravity, and that all persons who might hereafter be exposed to the anger of Mr. Hewett or other persons equally unable to control themselves, were entitled to be protected from their intemperate acts by such warning as would result from his public trial and suitable punishment on the occasion now under notice. The fact that it suited the person now injured to drop the prosecution in consideration of what to him was a very large sum of money, appeared to Government to have no force whatever against the claims of the public in the matter; and the argument that the interests of the injured person deserved to be considered is worthless, because the money forthcoming for the composition of the offence from which he suffered, would have been equally forthcoming, and equally available for his compensation if the offender had been tried, and sentenced in whole or in part to a fine of similar amount.

6. These being the views of Government it appears that the Government Pleader rested his case too exclusively on the reasons for holding the offence to be an attempt to murder, whereas his instructions were to state the alternative case of causing hurt by a dangerous weapon. The claims of the public to have the case properly tried, even admitting that the evidence substantiated no more than the reckless injury of a person by means of a gun loaded with shot do not appear to have been properly represented.

7. As regards the Magistrate the Governor in Council must further observe that circumstances not within the cognisance of the High Court were known to him, and should have deterred him from permitting the composition of the offence. In the first place he had strong grounds for believing that one barrel of the gun had been loaded with a bullet which might have rolled out before Mr. Hewett caught up the Peon, and the Governor in Council is not certain that with further enquiries legal evidence of homicidal intention could not have been brought on the Record. In the next place the Magistrate was aware, though improperly omitting to report the circumstance to Government, that Mr. Hewett on a previous occasion, *i. e.* in June 1882, had been convicted of assault upon a native and fined Rs. 50.

The Magistrate also committed a grave error in omitting to obtain the evidence of the Civil Surgeon in regard to the actual injuries received by the Peon.

8. For all these reasons the Governor in Council feels bound to inform Mr. Wilson that he is extremely dissatisfied with his treatment of the case.

9. As regards the Police Superintendent Mr. Goldsmid, the Governor in Council notes that when first ordered to make enquiry on the spot, he, though at the time thoroughly convinced, as he reported to the Commissioner, that Mr. Hewett had loaded one barrel with a bullet, he omitted to arrest him and took instead his recognizances to appear when required before the Magistrate. The offence as it then appeared to Mr. Goldsmid was a non-bailable offence, and as its commission by Mr. Hewett was open to no doubt, Mr. Goldsmid was bound by law to arrest him, and had no discretion in regard to securing his appearance in any other manner. The arrest might easily have been arranged with every consideration for the state of Mr. Hewett's health which induced Mr. Goldsmid to relax the requirements of the law in his favour.

Further, Mr. Goldsmid showed negligence in not taking effective steps for ensuring that the gun as made over to him was kept in the same condition until produced before the Magistrate. Though convinced that one barrel then contained a bullet, he abstained from sounding it with a ramrod, and this would have been right if he had also taken effectual steps to prevent the gun from being touched by any one else. Instead of this, the gun was made over to the Police Patil of the village, between whom and the Chief Constable it was handed about before it was eventually produced in Court for examination by the Magistrate. With such imperfect precautions for its custody, it would certainly have been better that Mr. Goldsmid in the presence of witnesses should have satisfied himself as to the contents of the barrels before he allowed the gun to leave his hands. The Governor in Council trusts that he may not again have to complain of such negligent performance of duty on Mr. Goldsmid's part.

10. As regards Mr. Hewett himself in his capacity of Acting Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, orders have been passed in the Revenue Department dismissing him from the service of Government, and declaring him to be ineligible for re-employment in that service in any capacity. Such reckless and outrageous violence as that of which he has been guilty would be inexcusable in any person of education and social standing, and it is a matter of deep regret to Government that it should have proceeded from one of their own officers. The personal conflict which was provoked by the vile epithet which he applied to one of his official servants, cannot be accepted as any excuse for his desperate but deliberate act. Although therefore the highest Judicial authority has found no reason to question the legal discretion of the Magistrate who permitted this act to be compounded, the Governor in Council will not permit a person who has shown himself to be capable of such conduct to be retained in Her Majesty's service, or to re-enter it in any capacity subordinate to his Government.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
I. O. G. T., Union Lodge. Old High Court, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Hilda (s), from Barrow; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Challerton (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th:—Sunrise, for New York; Atlantic, Mauritius; Briscoe (s), Port Said; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Sussex (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, to commence playing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Si j'etais Roi | Adam. |
| Song | The Message | Blumenthal. |
| Valse | Brise des Nuits | Lamothe. |
| Medley | Scotch | Cavallini. |
| Valse | Brune ou Blonde | Waldteufel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Madagascar, Surrey, Hilda, and Tynemouth entered, and the s. s. Darlington and s. s. Sussex left, the dock on Saturday.

POONA HUNT.—The Secretary of the Poona Hunt has given notice that the Bheema Cup will be run for (weather permitting) on or about the 13th August. The conditions will be similar to those of last year.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE ORNAMENT.—Shaik Ahmed Abdoola, living at New Nagpada, has reported to the police that whilst walking along Shaik Abdoola Packmoda-street on Friday last, he dropped from under his arm a bag containing a gold necklace set with amethysts, valued at Rs. 700.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Khundoo Dhondee and Mullaria Luximon, tindals of native boats, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of carrying a greater number of passengers in their respective boats than they are licensed to carry. They were fined Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 respectively.

ACCIDENT AT THE POLO GROUND.—Bomonjee Manockjee Mhow, whilst standing amongst the crowd on the north side of the Polo Ground on the esplanade, on Friday evening last, was accidentally knocked down by a pony which Mr. Conroy was riding at the polo match at the time. He sustained a fracture to the collar-bone, and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

[illegible] Cowasjee [illegible] reported to the police on Saturday last the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, and also a purse containing Rs. 23 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 89. The theft is alleged to have taken place some time during the previous night from a drawer in his writing-desk.

ACCIDENT.—Dondoo Yessoo, described as a labourer, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning suffering from a compound fracture of his right leg. The man, it appears, was one of a batch of twenty-five who were sent from Balghat to the scene of the recent floods near Surat, to repair the breach made on the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, and while asleep under the wagons, had his right leg run over by one of them. The limb was amputated at the hospital.

RIPON GOLD-MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Friday last at the offices of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., to consider the future prospects of the company. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who presided, said the directors desired to recommend that the work should be suspended, and that the company should wait six months before winding up. After some discussion, the chairman proposed "that the reports of the directors dated 5th May and 16th June, 1883, respectively be and are hereby approved, and that the meeting resolve that no further mining operations be undertaken for the present, and that expenditure be reduced to the lowest possible amount, and that the company await the result of operations now being carried out on properties belonging to other companies in that part of India, before deciding what to do with the mine; and that another meeting of the shareholders be convened within three months." Mr. Cassels proposed an amendment, "that no further expense should be incurred, and that this company should be wound up at once." The amendment was lost, the chairman's proposition being carried by a majority of votes.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Fakeer Mahomed Khoban, aged about sixty years. Deceased was a mendicant, old and feeble, and had recently become of unsound mind. He was found drowned in a tank on the Byculla Flats. There were no external marks of violence on the body. About three months ago deceased went to the same tank to throw himself in, when some of his caste-fellows rescued him; he was then taken to the police, who sent him to hospital because he was insane. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A meeting of the Parsee Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon last at "Mazagon Castle," for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in place of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, resigned. The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, [illegible] explained the object for which he had called the meeting. It was then proposed by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, that Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia be elected to fill the vacancy. The proposition was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee, the chairman.

A POSTMEN'S STRIKE.—We observe from the following notice that there is a general strike amongst the postmen in Kurrachee. "Owing to a general strike amongst the postmen of this office, it has been found necessary to engage new hands, and as it is feared that the delivery of correspondence will be delayed, until the new men learn the work of their respective beats, the public are requested, if possible, to send their own messengers to this office for their post at 9-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Madras time) daily, for the next fortnight or so. To prevent misdelivery, each messenger should present a card bearing his employer's name and designation."—*Beacon.*

## HIGH COURT—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

### KAKOO WADIA'S CASE.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY *vs.* RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA.

BEFORE his lordship in chambers on Saturday, Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a summons requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why they should not give a full and free inspection of all the books, papers, and documents in this suit, including the correspondence between the board of directors in England and the local committee, and their respective secretaries or agents, such inspection to be at the office of the defendant's attorneys or some other place, with liberty to the defendant to take extracts from, or copies of, such books, papers, and documents; and why the hearing of the suit should not be adjourned for two months. In support of the application, Mr. Hormusjee read an affidavit made by Mr. Sorabjee Bomonjee Moonshee, a managing clerk in his employ, which stated among other things that the suit was filed by the plaintiffs on the 17th February last, but that the writ of summons was not taken out until the 26th April, that is, nearly two months and a half from the filing of the plaint. The suit was accepted as a short cause at the risk of the plaintiffs, and the hearing was fixed for the 5th May last, the last day before the May vacation commenced. In the meanwhile the plaintiffs amended the plaint in several respects, and sought to recover Rs. 1,77,225 instead of the sum of Rs. 40,000, the amount claimed in the original plaint. In support of such amendment, the plaintiffs relied upon the alleged report of certain auditors, who, on their behalf, examined their books of account and papers. A day or two before the filing of the suit, an information was laid by Mr. Latimer, the then secretary of the plaintiffs, before one of the presidency magistrates, and a warrant was taken out, charging the defendant with criminal misappropriation of the sum of Rs. 40,000. On the 28th April last the defendant's attorneys applied for copy of proceedings, but the same was not furnished until the 30th April. On the following day the defendant's attorneys requested the plaintiff's attorney, *inter alia*, to consent to the suit going into the list of long causes, at the same time applying for inspection of the plaintiff's books and papers relating to the subject matter of the suit. In reply the plaintiffs' attorney stated that he saw no difficulty in the suit [illegible] write to his clients about an inspection of the books and papers. The inspection had not yet been given.

On the 5th May last the suit was set down as a short cause before Mr. Justice Scott, but it was ordered to stand over until the first day after the vacation. On the 22nd May last the plaintiffs' attorney asked the defendant's attorneys to consent to the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. Latimer, who was examined on the 24th May under circumstances which left no time or opportunity to the defendant's solicitors for cross-examination. The suit came on for hearing as a short-cause before Mr. Justice Scott on the 11th June last, when the plaintiffs' counsel abandoned the contention that the suit could be tried as a short cause, and consented to a transfer to the list of long causes and to a fortnight's time being given to the defendant to file his written statement. The suit was accordingly transferred to the list of long causes, with liberty to the defendant to file his written statement within a fortnight. The defendant had since filed his written statement, within the time allowed by the court. Since then a correspondence had passed between the attorneys as to an inspection of the books and papers, and as to the place of such inspection, but it had not hitherto been granted. The course suggested by the plaintiffs' attorney was said to be inconvenient, and calculated to put the parties to unnecessary costs. The suit came in the list of new long causes on the 25th June last, and had been transferred to the list of defended suits. On the same day the defendant's attorneys applied for an adjournment of the hearing in order to enable them, *inter alia*, to inspect the books and papers and to prepare for the hearing, but the plaintiffs' attorney declined to grant any adjournment. It would take at least seven weeks, it was believed, to inspect the books, papers, and documents, and to take extracts from and copies thereof; and it was not possible for the defendant to proceed to trial without such inspection. The plaintiffs admittedly relied upon the voluminous report of certain auditors, but the defendant had hitherto had no opportunity of having the accuracy of the alleged audit tested on his behalf. The items of account which the auditors had annexed to their report as bearing out their conclusions numbered several hundreds.

His lordship granted a summons as applied for.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

### CIVIL *vs.* MILITARY.

THIS match was commenced on Saturday morning, in beautiful weather and on a good wicket, but the fine promise of the morning turned to disappointment early in the afternoon, and the game had to be adjourned for a week. The civilians went in first, and scored 94 for five wickets, when heavy rain came on, and soon rendered the ground completely unplayable for the remainder of the day. The best score was made by Wilkins, who ran up 27 before he closed his career by putting a ball from Challenor into point's hands. Mactier, who was unfortunately run out, followed close behind with 24. Wyer (smartly caught by Newnham in the slips) made 16, and Nicholson, not out, had scored 11 when play was stopped. The Military team were fortunate in getting rid of Gell (generally a sure and fast scorer) for a duck. He played forward at a short-pitched ball bowled by Carleton (the first in the match), and put it up back to the bowler.

The match is to be continued next Saturday, and should prove an interesting contest. The Military team were inclined to consider themselves over-matched, having expected to play against an eleven chosen from amongst the civilian members of the Gymkhana, as their own eleven were from the military members resident in Bombay; whereas they found themselves opposed by a team strengthened by the importation of two good men from Thana. But now they have got rid of five of their opponents' best bats for 94, the match assumes a more level aspect. The following is Saturday's score:—

CIVIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. R. Wyer, ct. Newnham, b. Challenor | 16 |
| H. Gell, ct. and b. Carleton | 0 |
| A. D. Wilkins, ct. Col. Merriman, b. Challenor | 27 |
| R. Mactier, run out | 24 |
| J. Moore, b. Archdale | 3 |
| H. F. Buchanan, not out | 2 |
| E. F. Nicholson, not out | 11 |
| J. A. Begbie, A. P. Gould, G. F. Blackwell, and G. W. Moir } to bat. | |
| b. 9, w. 2 | 11 |
| Total | 94 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wkts. | Wides. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carleton | 7 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 0 |
| Newnham | 8 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Challenor | 10 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Archdale | 8 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 0 |

On Saturday evening the two teams [illegible] at the Apollo-bunder, Messrs. Green and Read's.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

RELEASE OF THE IMPRISONED EDITOR.

BABU SURENDRO NATH BANERJEE was released yesterday (4th). The gathering to receive him was not as large as was expected, on account of heavy rains. There was also a large party to receive him at his home, where his photograph was taken immediately on his arrival. There were music and other prepartions made to give him a suitable reception, there were flags of welcome hoisted all over the town. The question now before the public is whether a public reception ought or ought not to be accorded to him, and if it is thought advisable to give him a public reception, what shape it ought to take. These matters ought, however, to be discussed in private.—*Amrita Bazaar Patrika.*

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### THE PAWN BANK SCHEME.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, the following members being present:—Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E. (presiding); Mr. Wilson Bell; Surgeon Major H. J. Blanc; Dr. Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Kemp, Macfarlane; Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether; Captain Morland; Messrs. Mowat Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Khan Bahadoor Sheik Hydur Cassum, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Mirza Husan Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhai, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, Shantaram Narayen, Shivji Dharmaji, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; and the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik.

The following report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the scheme proposed by the Town Council for the establishment of a pawn bank, especially with regard to the financial aspect of the scheme, was taken into consideration:—

"The Committee appointed by the Corporation, on the 30th April last, beg to report that having duly considered the question referred to them, they are of opinion, that if the Municipality borrowed money for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a [illegible] at 5 per cent. and receive 9 per cent. in the [illegible] of interest paid by borrowers for the money lent on pledges, [illegible] fair margin of profit on the undertaking. The Committee, however, are unable to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the probable income and expenditure of the proposed bank, but taking the experience of other countries where the *Mont de Piété* is in operation it may be safely assumed that the scheme, if carried out on sound business principles, would be a paying one. The Committee would suggest, therefore, that the Corporation should sanction the starting of a pawn bank on a small scale, which, if found to answer, can then be enlarged and extended as may be found advisable. No great risk would be incurred by the Municipality in making this experiment, and if it did not answer, the scheme could easily be abandoned. At the outset the bank should be attached to, and made part of, the Municipal establishment, and be placed under the Commissioner. Branches of the bank should be opened at each of the new ward offices, from whence the pledges taken would be sent to the Central Office daily.—H. J. Blanc, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Raghunath N. Khote, Dadabhai Nowrojee, Bhaishankar Nanabhai."

The following minute by Mr. Geary was appended:—"Though I wish well to this project, I fear there are not sufficient data to go upon. The staff must be one of competent valuers; at what outlay can such be secured? There is no estimate of working expenses. The arrangements for the safe transference and custody of articles of value will require organization and expenditure. It seems to me that the opinion of practical men as to the working and prospects of the undertaking should be procured before the Municipality commits itself by actually beginning so novel a branch of business.—G. Geary."

Mr. Mowat made the following minute:—"I regret that pressure of business prevented me from attending the meeting of the Pawn Bank Committee on Wednesday, the 9th instant. I concur with Mr. Geary that we have not sufficient data in the report signed by a portion of the Committee to recommend the Municipality to establish such an institution. As I stated at a meeting of the Corporation, I am in favour of a Pawnbrokers' Act, but I have my doubts about the success of this proposed bank. Such establishments have been far from successful on the Continent, as will be seen from the following extracts from the *Quarterly Review* of January, 1883:—'The truth is that the French *mont de piété*, begotten originally of charitable intentions, has come to work so badly in practice that it is useless to the very poor, and oppressively costly to those who are compelled to use it. Mr. Keeson states that the French system of doing business would be quite inapplicable to English pawnbroking, on account of the expense of conducting the *mont de piété*. They are, in point of fact, Municipal speculations, to carry on which money is taken from the General Hospital fund, to which the net profits are repaid at the end of the year. The *benefice* given annually to the *mont de piété* of Paris amounts to 200,000 francs, or £8,000. It is interesting to remark that the *mont de piété*, being a Government institution, pays neither rent nor taxes, while in addition to other taxes the English pawnbrokers pay a heavy licence duty. The number of pledges unredeemed in Paris is larger than in London, the value of the pledges being also on an average, far higher in the French than in the English capital.' If, however, it is determined to get up a *mont de piété* here let us try and get hold of some useful facts. In such a scheme, a staff of competent valuers and officials is absolutely necessary. What will be the cost of such? How many establishments [illegible] Central Office daily, will not this be a drawback when they come to be redeemed? It is stated that if the pawn bank can borrow from the Municipality at 5 per cent. and lend at 9 per cent. it will make a profit. True; but I fancy it is the intention of the bank to borrow something like a lakh of capital (will this be enough?), and it is not likely to have all its capital invested. It must have a reserve to meet current demands. Deposits are to be taken. From the nature of the bank, the Municipality must be responsible for the same. Wherever money is dealt with, the most trustworthy officers must be secured, and, what is more, they will have to be well paid. Until, therefore, I can see a statement giving some idea of income and expenditure, some proof that this novelty is likely to be a success, I cannot join in a recommendation to the Municipality to try such an experiment.—M. Mowat."

Dr. Blanc moved the adoption of the report, which he read. Two members of the committee, he added, had been absent owing to pressure of work, but they had recorded their views on the matter—views which, to a certain extent, differed from those of the majority. With reference to the objection raised by Mr. Geary, it would have been explained to him had he been present at the meeting of the committee. The question now before the Corporation was a very simple one. The Government, as they were aware, had written to the Municipal Commissioner informing him that they were intending to pass a Pawnbrokers' Act in Bombay, and had asked him to lay before the Corporation this point,—Would the Corporation care to start a pawn bank side by side with this Pawnbrokers' Act? The Commissioner first asked the Town Council to work up the subject as to what had been done in other countries, and to frame rules for the guidance of the Corporation when they answered the letter of the Government. Those rules were examined by the Town Council, and brought before the notice of the Corporation at their last meeting. The Corporation recognised certain dangers, and thought they would be embarking in a rash undertaking to adopt the scheme without obtaining further data, and a committee was therefore appointed. The committee now recommended the establishment of a pawn bank on a small scale as a tentative measure. If not successful, it would not incur expenditure, and if successful it could be enlarged and increased. He would therefore move that the report of the committee should be approved and adopted, and that the Government should be requested to introduce such legislative measures as might be necessary for the establishment of a pawn bank, and that a Pawn Brokers' Act should be worked side by side with a pawn bank or *mont de piété*.

Mr. Nowrozjee then rose to address the meeting, when one of the members said the motion had not been seconded. Mr. Nowrozjee replied that he would have the pleasure of seconding it. (A laugh.) He then said he had all along been of opinion that the proposal which had been submitted to the Corporation should be carried out, with such modifications as might be found necessary and desirable. It appeared to be the desire of the Government and the Legislative Department to bring forward a measure for regulating, under certain restrictions, the trade carried on by Marwaree pawnbrokers. It was well known to all the members of the Corporation that those petty Marwarees were in the habit of exacting a very exorbitant rate of interest from the poor and needy customers who resorted to them for small loans, which were made on the security of jewels and ornaments. When articles were pledged, the Marwarees did not give the owners any tickets or vouchers, and when the time came for their redemption they denied all knowledge of them. Cases had, he believed, come before the police in which Marwarees had been found in illegal possession of articles belonging to other people. The business of the Marwarees was objectionable in many other respects, and the Legislature now proposed to introduce an Act imposing restrictions on this trade, so that the poor people would have a sort of guarantee that no extortionate exaction, in regard to interest and other matters, would be made by the Marwarees. A pawn bank under the care and management of the Municipality would be a new experiment, which, he thought, might be fairly tried. If it worked well, as had been observed by Dr. Blanc, its scope of operations could be enlarged, and if it did not work satisfactorily it might be abandoned. The scheme proposed to advance loans on good and substantial security, the value of the security to be vouched and certified by competent appraisers, thus insuring the Municipality against loss or deficits. It was not part of the proposal that Marwaree pawn brokers should be deprived of their trade and licences. It left to the people the option of taking their articles to the Marwarees or to the Municipal pawn bank. There would be fair dealing in regard to the matter, and no one's rights would be infringed. That being the case he trusted that the Corporation would agree in recommending the proposal to the favourable consideration of Government.

Mr. Mowat said he wished to propose an amendment to the resolution which had been placed before them. His amendment was that the report of the Committee, dated the 8th May last, regarding the establishment of a *mont de piété* be recorded. If the members fully considered the report which had been laid before them, he thought they would all agree with him that an amendment such as that which he had proposed was necessary. He commented on the absence of data on which they might rely, saying that no man would think of establishing a business involving great risk without first calculating whether it would be likely to result in gain, and that he was sure no member of the Corporation would like to see the Municipality embark in an [illegible] abandoned. Let them first see whether the scheme would really result in all the good to the poor that was spoken of before they undertook it. Without meaning any disrespect to the committee, he must say that the report appeared to him to be a very rough-and-ready one. He would like very much to have had some idea of what the expenses of working would be, and what the income would amount to. There was no estimate in regard to those two items in the report. In connection with an institution of that kind they must have a staff of competent officers. They must have valuers, they must have clerks, and they must have men thoroughly up in dealing with such articles as would be pledged at the bank. A pawnbroking business required quite as competent management as a merchant's, a doctor's, or any other kind of business; and for the Corporation to go into the business in the manner suggested was a proposal he did not approve. It was put forward in the report that pawn banks had been a success on the Continent. He had been at some trouble to read up the subject, and he did not find that they had met with the success which was claimed for them. In his minute of dissent he had quoted from the *Quarterly Magazine*, showing that they were not a success; and such paragraphs could be multiplied to any extent. The writer he had quoted clearly showed that the London system of pawn broking was very much superior to that in force on the Continent; and he therefore thought they would agree with him that if a good old English practice were proved to be better than that on the Continent ("Oh, oh."), they would give the country from which they had their Government that preference which he believed it had a right to have, if it were entitled at all to have a preference, and if the practice were good. He believed that if they were to establish a bank the bulk of their loans would be on jewels and such articles. They did not need pawn banks in order to get loans on such articles; they had money-lenders in legions to do that business. It was a different class of business that the Corporation would have to go into to support the poor, and he questioned very much whether by making loans for a year and arranging them according to the money market, the object they had in view would be served. Would the capital of a lakh be sufficient? He believed it would be very insufficient. If it could be proved that an institution of that nature would give those gifts to the poor which it was said it would convey, and if it could be shown that it would pay, he for one would be willing and ready to adopt it; but in the face of the report of the committee he would be very sorry to see the Municipality establishing such an institution. He did not think it would be a success, and it was quite probable that it would lead to corruption. He was not opposed to a pawn bank, but he was opposed to the establishment of a pawn bank on such meagre data as they possessed.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker said that he took it for granted that the proposal before the Corporation was to consider the question of establishing a pawn bank from a purely business point of view, and not from any sentimental regard for the relief of persons who were already [illegible] to meet their wants, though perhaps at a higher rate of interest, from professional pawnbrokers. This position it was he thought necessary to lay down clearly; for if the [illegible] bank sought to be promoted by this Municipality it was [illegible] the benevolent purpose of relieving the needy, their depositors would think twice before they committed their money to the care of the Municipality, however high the credit of the Corporation might be. Even looking at the question from a practical business stand-point, he regretted he could not say that the report of the Committee was conclusive on the subject. The Committee recommended the establishment of a pawn bank on a small scale at first, and advised its extension if the experiment proved successful. The Committee gave no facts or figures in support of their recommendations. If the bank was established on a small scale, its income would, he was afraid, hardly cover the working charges. The one essential condition on which a pawn bank could exist was that it should be self-supporting. Now, what was there to show that it would pay its way? The Committee indeed pointed to a margin of 4 per cent. over the rate of interest at which the Corporation would obtain funds and the rate at which the money would be lent. Starting with a capital of, say, one lakh of rupees at the outset, the income of the pawn bank would come to Rs. 4,000 a year, or at the rate of about Rs. 325 per month. The question was—would this income cover the working charges of the bank? They must have an efficient and honest manager, and he did not suppose they could get a really good and experienced man for a sum below Rs. 500 a month, but supposing they succeeded in getting a man for Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 a month, it would absorb all the income of the bank. There would be nothing left to pay for the cost of the establishment. Another officer that they would require was the appraiser, the valuer of articles pledged. And since it would be on his judgment as to the realizable prices of the pledges that the whole financial success of the pawn bank would mainly depend, they could not be too careful in the selection of such a person. Supposing they combined the duties of the manager and the appraiser in one person they could hardly, he thought, secure the service of such an efficient and trustworthy person for less than Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a month. Then they had to meet other charges, such as rent, clerks' and sepoys' wages, &c. If they confined in the beginning to one central office, they would have to pay at least Rs. 100 for the rent; but they would require a place to keep the pledges in safe custody, and they would have to ensure this place against risks from fire. So far for working expenses which it would not be prudent to estimate below Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 a month. He took no account of the cost of the direction of the bank. He took it that the supervision of the bank would be exercised by the Town Council now, without meaning any disrespect to the worthy gentlemen who composed the Town Council, and with due deference to them all he put it to them, whether any of the members could lay claim to banking experience so necessary to the management of a pawn bank. He did not overlook the fact that they had two or three members in the Town Council possessed of mercantile experience, but even they could not say they had thorough banking experience and without some such men of banking experience, on the direction it seems to him difficult to conceive how the bank would steer clear of the rocks and shoals which it would be sure to meet with at every step in the course of the bank's transactions. He (Mr. Javerilal) divided the risks under two heads: risks in respect of the articles pledged and risks in respect of the persons pledging [illegible] was as to whether they were the *bona fide* property of the pledger or were stolen goods; who was to ascertain this and how was it to be ascertained? This inquiry would have to be made in the case of every transaction, great or small. It was certain this inquiry could not be thorough. Much would depend on the manager's or the appraiser's notion of the character of the applicant for the loan. It was not too much to suppose that the bank would unconsciously be led into affording facilities for the provision and transfer of stolen goods. This was an imaginary result he put before them. It has taken place in France. It had taken place in England, and it took place almost everyday in Bombay in connection with the Marwari pawnbrokers. Most of them were probably aware of what was called the *Chor Bazaar*, or thieves' market, flourishing in that great city in one of the backslums of the Esplanade. The fears of Sir Frank Souter and his policemen hold back many a purchaser and seller from playing their vile game of transfer of stolen property, but no sooner was it known in Bombay that there was a bank ready at hand to advance money on goods pawned the bank would have no end of customers whose questionable proceedings in respect of articles pledged would be a constant source of trouble. It would at all events necessitate a constant search by the police of the room in which the articles pawned were kept for safe custody. Why, the first suspicion of the man who had lost a valuable article would be to see if the bank had come to be possessed of stolen property. Would the bank be doing its legitimate business or would it be answering the calls of the police? (Laughter.) If the search leads to the ascertainment of the stolen property inquiry must be made about the pledgers. The second class of risks was that these pledgers would mostly be from the class that at present resorted to the Marwari pawnbrokers, the class of mill hands, day-labourers, domestic servants, and loafers and others. They were often a very shifting portion of the population, and the difficulty the bank would have in dealing with them would be as to their identification. It was not an improbable supposition that if the men who belonged to that class of pledgers find that they are made out as the possessors of stolen property, or if the pledges fell in value about the time the loans fell due, what was there to show that they would not disappear? To trace them out would in fact be one of the most difficult things with the bank. He (Mr. Javerilal) had thus confined himself to the business aspects of the bank. It would be seen that the management of the pawn bank would require all the care and attention which bank directors of experience were expected to give. He was not sure that the Town Council would be able to give that close attention to its affairs which was so necessary to its success. There was another objection he had to the proposal, and

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that was that a pawn bank was not an institution which legitimately fell within the scope of the duties of a Municipal Corporation. They might be told that pawn banks in Paris and on the Continent were managed by Municipal Corporations. To this he said that it might well be, but the working of a pawn bank in connection with a Municipality in Paris or Switzerland had no reason for prompting a similar institution in India. There was probably, it appeared to him, no notion obtaining among Englishmen in India which was a more fruitful source of error than that the social institutions which have flourished in Europe could be easily or successfully adopted in India. The fact was ignored that the social conditions of Europe and India differed widely from each other. What suited France did not necessarily suit India. But, even in France it was shown by the writer in the *Quarterly Review*, from which Mr. Mowat had quoted, that the pawn bank was not a successful institution. The writer summed up the result of his observation on French pawn banks in the following words :—"The truth is that the French *mont de piété*, begotten originally of charitable intentions, has come to work so badly in practice that it is useless to the very poor and oppressively costly to those who are compelled to use it. Mr. Keeson states that the French system of doing business would be quite inapplicable to English pawn broking on account of the expense of conducting the *mont de piété*. They are in point of fact municipal speculations, to carry on which money is taken from the general hospital fund, to which the net profits are repaid at the end of the year. The *benefice* given annually to the *mont de piété* of Paris amounts to 200,000 francs, or 8,000*l.* It is interesting to remark that the *mont de piété* being a Government institution, pays neither rent nor taxes, while in addition to other taxes the English pawn brokers pay a heavy licence duty. The number of pledges unredeemed in Paris is larger than in London, the value of the pledges being also on an average far higher in the French than in the English capital." It is worthy of note that no English Municipal Corporation of any note has, so far as he was aware, promoted a pawn bank. Now when two countries, such as England and France, so close to each other, differed so widely in the management of their pawn banks, was it to be wondered at that they in India, who had yet to show that they were able to manage institutions and affairs which strictly fell within the category of legitimate municipal institutions, should desire to have nothing to do with such an institution as a pawn bank? And they brought him to the third consideration against the pawn bank. They had about to assume heavier responsibilities in respect of works which strictly appertained to the Municipality, in connection with the management of primary and secondary schools, works of medical charity, and works of local public utility. A committee of this Corporation was at present considering what institutions the Corporation would be prepared to take up and manage and control. Now the work which the transfer of the institution which the Committee was likely to recommend would devolve on the Corporation would be of no light character. It would require the more careful attention on the part of the representatives of the city to conduct them even with the efficiency with which they had been hitherto conducted by Government. He asked the Corporation, whether they were prepared to add one more to the too many irons in the fire which they were shortly to have, and whether in making that addition, they would manage it with that success which a due sense of its responsibilities must ensure. He trusted, therefore, they would agree with him in thinking that having regard to the considerations he had endeavoured to set forth, it would not be wise for them to undertake the promotion and management of a pawn bank. He accordingly moved that having regard to the legitimate functions of the Municipality and the new responsibilities which it was about to assume in respect of the control and management of institutions which would be transferred the Corporation did not consider it desirable to undertake the promotion and management of a pawn bank. (Applause.)

Mr. Macfarlane seconded the amendment.

*(To be continued.)*

## BENGAL.

CALCUTTA AND THE EXHIBITION.—The Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, have applied to the Government of India in the Ordnance Department, for the loan of 50 officers' tents, to enable them to accommodate their boarders on the *maidan* during the Exhibition months.

THE EXHIBITION.—The building which is being erected facing the Imperial Museum will, we learn, be occupied by exhibits which will include the whole of the collections from England. The Continental and Colonial exhibits will scarcely have enough room in the stone buildings, and as England's collection is considered to be very important it will occupy the better position.—*Englishman.*

THE ASSAULT ON AN ENGINE-DRIVER.—The case in which Faria, an engine-driver on the East Indian Railway, charged his two native firemen with having assaulted him as the train approached Burdwan Station, and neglected their duty, was concluded last week before Mr. Growse, C.S., Assistant Magistrate of Burdwan. Mr. D. E. Cranenburgh appeared for the prosecution, and two native pleaders for the defence. The accused were charged both under the Penal Code and the Railway Act. The Magistrate, in an elaborate judgment, convicted both defendants, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PROPOSED NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—The proposal for the formation of a Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps in Calcutta is now before the Government, and we have every reason to believe will be accepted. As a proof of the popularity of the move, we hear that about 120 mem[illegible] joined it. About 25 mor[illegible] men are required to form two [illegible]. Recruits, we understand, may still enrol themselves at the Post Office. We wish the corps every success, and trust that it may so far progress in drill as to be in a position to furnish a guard of honor on the occasion of the arrival of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief in Calcutta, next cold weather. No one would be better pleased than Sir W. Hewett to be thus greeted on his arrival.—*Englishman.*

RELEASE OF BABU SURENDRO NATH BANERJEE.—The rain fell in heavy showers yesterday (Wednesday) morning. However, some 150 to 160 students, with Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose, barrister-at-law, managed to drive down to the jail to witness the release of the editor of the *Bengalee*; but these, unfortunately, were doomed to a rather sad disappointment. While the carriages containing the students (all wearing garlands of flowers round their necks and having bouquets in their hands) were drawn up in front of the main entrance, the jailor, Mr. Wilkinson, had driven Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee home from the opposite (Debtor's Side) entrance. Precautions against a disturbance had, of course, been taken by the police authorities. Owing to the rain, the police had driven down in the prison van; and though the students were told that Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee had gone home, they were not at first inclined to believe it, fancying it was the intention of the authorities to send the Baboo home in the van. Eventually, however, the carriages, some thirty in number, among which were a few barouches and broughams, drove away in the direction of Newgypookur East Lane (Turtollah Bazaar), the residence of Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee. Here, at the Jaun Bazaar entrance to the lane, was a triumphant arch made up of bamboos, and dressed out in leaves, bearing two diminutive tricolour flags of yellow, red, and blue, and displaying the word "Welcome" in scarlet in the centre, and which threatened, with every fresh gust of wind, to tumble down, had been erected. A few yards off, some native minstrels were performing; while the lane itself was crowded with schoolboys. Babu Surendro Nath Banerjee, as we have said, had been driven home by the jailor; but on hearing that several of his friends and admirers had gone down to the jail, and were waiting for him there, he, with his brother and Babu Kally Prosono Ghose's son, drove back in a barouche, and met the party returning from the jail somewhere near Free School Street. Returning home again, the barouche, in which he was, was stopped under the archway described above, and a procession formed. Some fifty students, carrying flags of the description that adorned the arch, led the way to his house, where, on alighting from the conveyance, he was received with shouts of "Hurrah," a vigorous clapping of hands, and a shower of flowers; while some other students struck up a song of jubilee in the vernacular, which had been composed for the occasion. Then, what may be described as the congratulatory part of the proceedings took place. Student after student (among whom were a few Mahommedans) walked up to the Babu, and, taking the garlands off their own necks, placed them round his. But the most enthusiastic greeting was that given him by Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose, who, rising from his seat, and addressing him as "brother Surendro," went up and embraced him after the Eastern style. The congratulatory proceedings lasted, we hear, for several hours, after which the crowd dispersed.—*Indian Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The directors of the Bank of Madras, at their meeting on Thursday, declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—His Excellency the Governor, who left Ootacamund on Thursday will arrive at the Shevaroy Hills station on the 9th instant. Colonel Shaw-Stewart, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, will join the Governor there, and accompany H. E. in his tour through the northern districts.—*Madras Times.*

THE ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY AT BANGALORE.—The severity of Mr. Butlin's accident at Bangalore led at first to the impression that he had been killed; and our zealous correspondent at Bangalore, in his desire to give us early information, telegraphed this news to us. We regret that the correction which, we must do our correspondent the justice to mention, he shortly after sent, did not arrive till after we had gone to press. We congratulate Mr. Butlin on his progress towards recovery.—*Id.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.—A leading member of the European community at Lahore having had occasion to change his sweeper, the dismissed man resolved to be revenged on the one who replaced him, and to this end he caused some drugged confectionery to be given to one of the children of the intended victim by a third and apparently unsuspecting party. The sweetmeat was shared by five or six of the family, all of whom immediately became unconscious. They were at once taken to the Mayo Hospital, where remedies were adopted and their lives saved, though one or two of the children are still in a critical state.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDENSED BEER AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned :—
5 cases 100 bottles each Cinchonidine.
104 Drums Condensed Beer.

JAPAN WARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell on commission at their rooms an invoice of 12 casks Japan ware, consisting of tea sets, vases, beer jugs, lamp stands, and milk jugs, &c.

The above is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Excellent Wynaad Coffee, cheap, to close an account, from six annas a pound.
4 pieces oil floor-carpet, 75 by 18.
1 „ oil stair-carpet, 75 by 3.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th July, 1883.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.**
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the late DR. CODY'S effects will be continued TO-DAY, at 1 p.m. from lot No. 248. The sale will comprise linen and wearing apparel, medical books and instruments.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
15 „ muslins.
1 semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons.
4 cases T. red scarfs, 2¼ yards 29 inches.
1 case 150 dozen white metal table dessert and tea spoons.
1 case 100 pairs flower vases.
1 Coventry bicycle.
On account and at the risk of Esmalljee Currimbhoy—
F. T. and Co. 393-400—2 cases 250 pairs Army Bleechers (boots).
By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
2,061 lbs. wire, 8 cwts. twisted wire, copper dishes, zinc dishes, zinc tops, tools, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Serviceable double-seated Brougham.
1 English-built buggy.
1 Serviceable office shigram.
2 Cases Bleecher.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department—
2,061 lbs. wire, 8 cwts twisted wire, copper dishes, zinc dishes, zinc tops, tools, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, &c.

SALE OF TEAK LOGS AND RAFTERS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone-bunder, about 2,500 logs and rafters, 10 to 30 feet long in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Government Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
A quantity of Commissariat Stores.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Timber Works, Victoria-road, Byculla—
A quantity of teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., harmonium-lamps, pictures, &c., the property of J. OLIVER, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, Tuesday, the 10th instant.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back-road, near the Police Court, in the bungalow belonging to Maharaj Vithuljee Dwarkanathjee, of Porebunder, the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood and gilt household furniture, 8 to 35 light Bohemian glass chandeliers, 1 to 12 light hanging argand lamps by Nash, wall argand lamps, 3 to 5 branched candelabra, Brussels, velvet and Persian carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, carriages, horses, sets of single and double harness, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, &c., the property of Messrs. VIZBHOOCANDASS and THAKORDASS ATMARAM, (changing their residence) and others.

Also a set of very rich English-made gilt drawing-room furniture, specially made to order, consisting of 6 couches, 4 easy chairs, 20 without-arm chairs, 2 large ottomans, and 6 side tables with marble tops.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1883.

## NOTICES.

**FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE.** Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

**SWIFT & FARROW,**
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**P. GRANT & SON,**
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

**THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited,** Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

**CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,**

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGI MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

**BEST INVALID'S PORT.**—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

**PENSIONS.**—Fifty pounds a year to commence from age 50 may be secured by a payment of about eight rupees a month if commenced at age 20; if commenced at age 30 the rate is about seventeen rupees; and if at age 40 about Forty-nine Rupees. Prospectuses, &c., on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay. Applicants for information are particularly requested to state date of birth.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

**C. STEPHENS & SONS,**
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Seeds............Palekar's............Seeds.
Seeds............Palekar's............Seeds.

PALEKAR & Co., while thanking their patrons for their support for last nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received their periodical supply of loose garden seeds.

Also Carter's seeds in boxes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vegetable | Rs. 3, 6-8, 12-8. |
| Flower | Rs. 5, 7-8, 10. |
| Holborn Pumps, ordinary | Rs. 5. |
| „ „ large | Rs. 9. |
| American Hydronettes | Rs. 12 to 20. |
| Lawn Mowers | Rs. 38 to 120. |
| Garden Pumps on wheels | Rs. 43. |
| Wheel-water Barrow | Rs. 32. |
| Patent Hedge Cutter | Rs. 5. |

Our illustrated catalogues can be had post-free.
PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

**THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE COMPANY.**

**D. MACROPOLO** is the appointed Agent for the celebrated Egyptian Cigarettes, manufactured by the Egyptian Cigarette Company, Egypt, who have gained a great reputation in all parts of the globe for the superiority and exquisiteness of their Cigarettes.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Seymour Cigarettes | per box of 100 | Rs. 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Wolseley do. | „ | „ 3 | 8 | 0 |
| 3. Khedive do. | „ | „ 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 4. Sphinx do. | „ | „ 2 | 0 | 0 |

N.B.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are without mouth-pieces.

We hereby give Notice that we have appointed Mr. D. MACROPOLO, of Bombay, our Sole Agent in India for the sale of our Cigarettes.

For the Egyptian Cigarette Company,
ATANASIO GIORGIADIS.

**INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.**
(SOCIETE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION:
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTRIC MACHINES, for | 10 Incandescent Lamps | | | Rs. | 350 |
| Do. | 40 | | do. | „ | 750 |
| Do. | fo 6 are lights of | 2,000 Candles, | each. | „ | 1,200 |
| Do. | 8 do. | 500 | do. | „ | 1,200 |
| Do. | 20 do. | 500 | do. | „ | 2,000 |

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

# NEILGHERRY TEAS,

KTE in a triangle. **KODANAAD ESTATES.** RTE in a triangle.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, TWO SILVER MEDALS, FIVE FIRST PRIZES, AND SEVEN DIPLOMAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. packets | Re. 1 10 |
| Pekoe | „ 1 6 |

JUST RECEIVED, another fresh supply of the above-mentioned TEAS, which are very carefully prepared, and appreciated by those who have used them.

**BOLTON AND COMPANY,**
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

# BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

## SPECIAL GOODS FOR THE RAINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Serviceable Waterproof Coats, alsizes | each Rs. | 8-0 |
| „ „ Leggings | pair „ | 4-0 |
| „ „ Caps | each „ | 2-8 |
| Regulation Cavalry Capes, very best quality made | „ „ | 40 to 48 |
| Gig Aprons with ring for strap | „ „ | 9-8 |
| Waterproof Sheets and Sheeting, Umbrellas, &c. | | |
| Gent's Stout, Laced, Walking-Boots, Water-tight, to measure | „ „ | 16-8 |
| India-rubber Long Boots | pair „ | 22-8 |
| Ladies' and Gent's Goloshes | „ „ | 3-8 |
| Pure Saxony Flannel Shirts | „ „ | 9-0 |
| „ Sleeping Suits | each „ | 16-8 |

**BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.**

# PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE ON THE EASY-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand :—

**THE SYMPATHETIC OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,**
In Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

**SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,**
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750.

**R. LIPP & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,**
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 750.
Do. do. Ordinary Square Rs. 650.

**THE BIJOU OR STUDENT COTTAGE PIANO,**
In solid Wood, Compass 5 Octaves, very Portable, Rs. 300.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

*N.B.*—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

# S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

21, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

# THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST RECEIVED A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF

## POLO JERSEYS, &C.

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SMALL MEN'S JERSEYS, [illegible] | 3 | 8 | each. |
| MEN'S „ „ „ | 4 | 4 | do. |
| STOCKINGS | 1 | 12 | per pair. |
| CAPS | 0 | 12 | each. |

In the undernoted Colours—Black and Scarlet, Royal Blue and White, Yellow and Black Navy and White, Scarlet and White, Black and Royal Blue.

ALL SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Knickerbocker Ribbed Stockings, all wool, per pair... ... Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSIERY.

**THE CASH BAZAAR, LD.,**
CARNAC-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND ESPLANADE-ROAD, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

# MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

## DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon are prepared, with the sanction of the local Government, conveyed in order No. 266-27 M., dated 10th February, 1883, under Section 7 of the Public Works Loan Act of 1879, to receive TENDERS FOR A DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Municipal Act VII. of 1874 for the completion of the Rangoon Water Works.

II. Debentures will be issued for the same amount bearing interest at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and 15th September of each year.

Debenture Bonds to the extent of eight thousand rupees will be paid off half-yearly and the Debenture Bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawing, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August of each year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debenture Bonds drawn to be paid off will be notified in one or more of the local papers, and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th March or 15th September next following. The drawings will take place at the Municipal Office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

III. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500.

IV. Tenders for the whole or any part of the abovenamed sum of (Rs. 4,00,000) four lakhs of Rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Committee up to noon on the 17th July, 1883.

V. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1883," and sent to the Municipal office, addressed to "The President, Municipal Committee, Rangoon."

VI. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 7th August, 1883 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Finance Sub-Committee.

VII. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered and forward the Bank receipt with the tender.

VIII. If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 7th September, 1883.

IX. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

X. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

XI. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro-rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

XII. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna [illegible] containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

XIII. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

XIV. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the loan amount to Rs. 9,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows :—

Interest at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 4,49,082 payable to Government.
Interest at 5½ per cent. on Rs. 7,00,000 payable to the Bank of Bengal.

SHERLOCK HARE,
President.

Municipal Office, Rangoon, Dated 10th April, 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. —— of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, dated the ———— and published in the ———— of dated the ———— and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. ———— for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bengal at Rangoon for Rs. ———— being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the said Bank of Bengal the sum allotted to me on or before the 7th September, 1883.

———————— Signature.
———————— Address.

DRAFT DEBENTURE.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1883 OF FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES.

No.—— DEBENTURE FOR FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES.

The Municipal Committee for the city of Rangoon, appointed under the British Burmah Municipal Act, 1874, in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Rupees paid to them by ———————— do hereby, under and by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, promise to pay to the said ———————— or order, thirty years after the date hereof, the sum of Five Hundred Rupees, together with interest thereon, in the meantime at the rate of five per centum per annum by equal half yearly payments on the 15th of March and the 15th day of September in every year, the first of such half yearly payments to be made on the ——day of ———— 1883, but subject as to the payment of both principal and interest to the conditions endorsed hereon.

For the Municipal Committee of the city of Rangoon this —— day of ———— 1883.

———————— President.
———————— Member.
———————— Ex-officio Member

*N. B.*—For convenience of drawing all transfers of this Debenture must be registered at the ———————— Rangoon.

CONDITION ON WHICH THIS DEBENTURE IS ISSUED.

Debenture bonds to the extent of Eight Thousand Rupees will be paid off half yearly and the Debenture bonds to be paid off will be determined by yearly drawings, the first to be in the month of August, 1888, and thereafter in the months of February and August in every year, and the last in the month of February, 1913, of which notice will be given in one or more of the local papers. The numbers of the Debentures drawn will be notified in one or more of the local papers and no interest will be paid on such Debentures after the 15th of March or 15th September next following the drawing.

The drawings will take place at the Municipal office and be conducted by the Finance Sub-Committee of the Municipality.

10th April 1883.

# ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| DIAMOND HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND CLUSTER | RINGS. |
| DIAMOND SOLITAIRE | RINGS. |
| RUBY HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |
| EMERALD HALF-HOOP | RINGS. |

**WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILV**
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

# C. MARCKS AND CO.

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade-
BOMBAY.

**MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS**

# THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

## "APRONS."

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue | 15 | 0 |
| Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red | 16 | 0 |
| Leather Cases for the above | 3 | 0 |
| Tartan Velvet Aprons | 45 | 0 |
| Air-tight Box for the above | 10 | 0 |
| Mark Masters Apron's | 15 | 0 |
| Excellent Master's | 15 | 0 |
| Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash | 30 | 0 |
| Do. Principal's Apron and Sash | 33 | 0 |
| Leather Case for do. | 4 | 0 |

## ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

## LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp .. .. ... .. ... .. Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

# THORPE AND CO.,

**MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,**
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

# MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE."
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

**PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE** at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

| | Per doz quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Champagne, R & R | Rs. 32 0 | .. |
| Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche | „ 33 0 | .. |
| Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche | „ 35 0 | .. |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | „ 57 0 | Rs. 60 0 |
| From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne. | | |
| Carte Blanche, dry | Rs. 32 0 | Rs. 34 0 |
| Cabinet India, very dry | „ 37 0 | „ 39 0 |
| Goldlack, extra | „ 42 0 | „ 44 0 |
| SPARKLING WINES. From the Champagner Fabrik Schloss, Rheinberg. | | |
| Sparkling Hock | Rs. 30 0 | ... |
| „ Moselle | „ 30 0 | ... |
| Rheinberg Carte Blanche | „ 30 0 | ... |
| Johannisberg Cabinet | „ 34 0 | .. |
| MOSELLE. | | |
| Braunerberger (still) | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Josephshoefer (still) | „ 24 0 | ... |
| Sparkling Moselle | „ 32 0 | ... |
| STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 16 0 | Rs. .. |
| Deidesheimer | „ 17 0 | |
| Geisenheimer | „ 18 0 | „ 21 0 |
| Steinwein | „ 22 0 | |
| Hochheimer | „ | „ 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Queen Victoria Berg | „ 36 0 | – |
| From Otto Prumm, Mayence. | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. ... | Rs. 17 0 |
| Moselblümchen | „ 16 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Niersteiner | „ .. | „ 19 0 |
| Brauneberger | „ 20 0 | „ 23 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | „ 23 0 | „ 26 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | „ 23 0 | „ 26 0 |
| Rudesheimer | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Josephshoefer | „ 29 0 | „ 32 0 |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | „ 33 0 | „ 36 0 |
| Steinberger | „ 33 0 | „ 36 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | „ 41 0 | „ 44 |
| Johannisberger | „ 42 0 | „ 45 0 |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Sauternes | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Latour Blanche | „ 30 0 | ... |
| From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux. | | |
| Haut Sauternes | „ 22 0 | „ 25 |
| ITALIAN WINES. From Messrs. Rizzetti & Ray, Turin. | | |
| Barbera | Rs. 20 0 | .. |
| Vin Grugustinsseux | „ 20 0 | .. |
| Barolo | „ 22 0 | ... |
| Nebiolo | „ 22 0 | .. |
| Monforte Wine | „ 24 0 | .. |
| Vin Tinot Bianco | „ 26 0 | .. |
| CLARETS. From H. & O. Balaresque, Bordeaux. | | |
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. 14 0 | Rs. 16 |
| Les Canons | „ | „ 19 |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 20 0 | – |
| Chateau Laffitte | „ 24 0 | – |
| [illegible] | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 15 0 | . |
| Chateau La Begorce | „ 24 0 | .. |
| From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux. | | |
| Medoc | Rs. 11 0 | Rs. 13 |
| St. Estephe | „ 13 0 | „ 15 0 |
| Haut Canon | „ 15 0 | „ 17 0 |
| Margaux | „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | .. | „ 28 0 |
| From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux. | | |
| St. Estephe | Rs. 13 0 | ... |
| Chateau Larose | „ 28 0 | ... |
| St. Julien | „ 28 0 | ... |
| BRANDY. | | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 22 0 | .. |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann | „ 25 0 | .. |
| Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann | „ 30 0 | ... |
| Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac | „ 26 0 | .. |
| Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old | „ 34 0 | .. |
| WHISKY. | | |
| Bon Accord | Rs. 22 0 | ... |
| BEER. | | Per doz. pints. |
| St. Pauli | Rs. 8 8 | Rs. 4 0 |
| Pilsener | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| Kaiser Beer | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) | „ .. | „ 4 0 |
| Lagerbier | „ 5 0 | ... |
| SUNDRIES. | | Per 2 doz. pints. |
| Italian Vermouth | Rs 18 0 | .. |
| Vin d'Harib (Bitters) | „ 39 0 | ... |
| Kummel (a delicious liqueur) | „ 25 0 | ... |
| „ Superior | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Real Italian Oil, very large bottles | „ 14 0 | .. |
| Do. do. small do. Flutes | „ 8 0 | .. |
| | Bottles. | Tins. |
| Condensed Milk per doz. | Rs. 5 8 | 6 0 |
| SUMMER DRINKS—SUPERIOR. | per doz. pints. | |
| Currant Syrup | „ 6 0 | Nett Cash. |
| Cherry do. | „ 6 0 | Nett Cash. |
| PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c. | | |
| Swedish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin | 1 1 | Nett Cash. |
| Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin | 0 10 | Nett Cash. |
| Danish Butter, Prime Preserved per 2 lbs. tin | 2 4 | Nett Cash. |
| Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each per lb. | 0 12 | Nett Cash. |
| Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) | 2 8 | Nett Cash. |
| Do. do. (small „) | 1 8 | Nett Cash. |
| Saucischen (Small Sausages) | 1 8 | Nett Cash. |
| Rauchwurste (Smoked „) | 1 8 | Nett Cash. |
| Saucischen (Small Sausages) | 1 8 | Nett Cash. |
| Zunge in wein (Tongue in wine) | 1 12 | Nett Cash. |

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 25th June, 1883.

## BANKS

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,2[illegible]
RESERVE FUND .........£[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**
PAID UP CAPITAL .........Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.............Dollars 2,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

**THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).**
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. [illegible]
DEPOSITS received available at any time. Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the principal places in Europe.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
[illegible] should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

**SCOTT & Co.,** M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention; Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

**LEOPOLD AND CO.**
MONSOON BOOTS. MONSOON BOOTS.

THE only Boots that will effectually resist water. Made to order in 24 hours notice. Of best English leather, from Rs. 14 to 16.

On receiving intimation from such of our constituents in Bombay as are unable to call at our Establishment, our LEOPOLD will be in attendance at their residences to take measurements.

LEOPOLD AND CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
The Ridge, Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per ex "Devonshire" a new MAIL PHAETON by L. T. Fulker of Salisbury, with a Lady's conceal step and [illegible] back.

Ditto a second-hand BROUGHAM [illegible] very good order.

A new handsome four-seated Barouche built by Lewis T. Fulker of Salisbury. A second-hand four-seated Landau, suitable for one or two horses.

Two new cdovy C[illegible]S, built by Windover and Company, of London.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, &c., &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

**SUN FIRE** [illegible]

INSURANCES effected [illegible] Shops, Dwelling-Houses and [illegible] the Mofussil at the current r[illegible] CLAIMS arranged by the [illegible] promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASS[illegible]

**THE INDIAN GUA**[illegible]
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIAT[illegible]

IS the FIRST P[illegible] established in India, to provide Security against Loss arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconveniences and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

**POSITIVE**
**GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.**
Chief Office : ... 34, Cannon Street, London
Chief Office in India : ... 104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SIMPLICITY AND SECURITY.
All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE

Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £155 3s. 6d."

28, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. [illegible] & Co., Agents.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNUAL INCOME | £1,138,014 |
| FIRE RESERVE | £1,500,000 |
| LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE | £3,302,782 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS | £6,679,175 |

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in [illegible] granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS [illegible] KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Com[illegible]
Fire Premiums for 1862............£[illegible]
„ 1881............£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without [illegible] ence to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIV[illegible] CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed period [illegible] adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured le[illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,38[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | £1,354,277 3 1 | 1876 | £3,492,050 |
| 1871 | £2,196,972 15 8 | 1881 | £4,673,299 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Comp[illegible]
6, Hummum-street.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

| | | Exch. Reserve |
|---|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. | 10,0[illegible] |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL | „ | 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 8,000,000 |
| [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 8,000,000 |
| LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY | „ | 5,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | „ | 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | „ | 3,750,000 |

**MARINE INSURANCE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. | 2,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ | 3,000,000 |

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
1,376 PROPOSALS for......Rs. 14,74,800.

*ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium ... | Rs a. p.<br>21 5 4 | Rs. a. p.<br>24 8 8 | Rs. a. p.<br>28 10 0 | Rs. a. p.<br>33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. [illegible] be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
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12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
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16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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[illegible] R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July, 1883.

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